

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

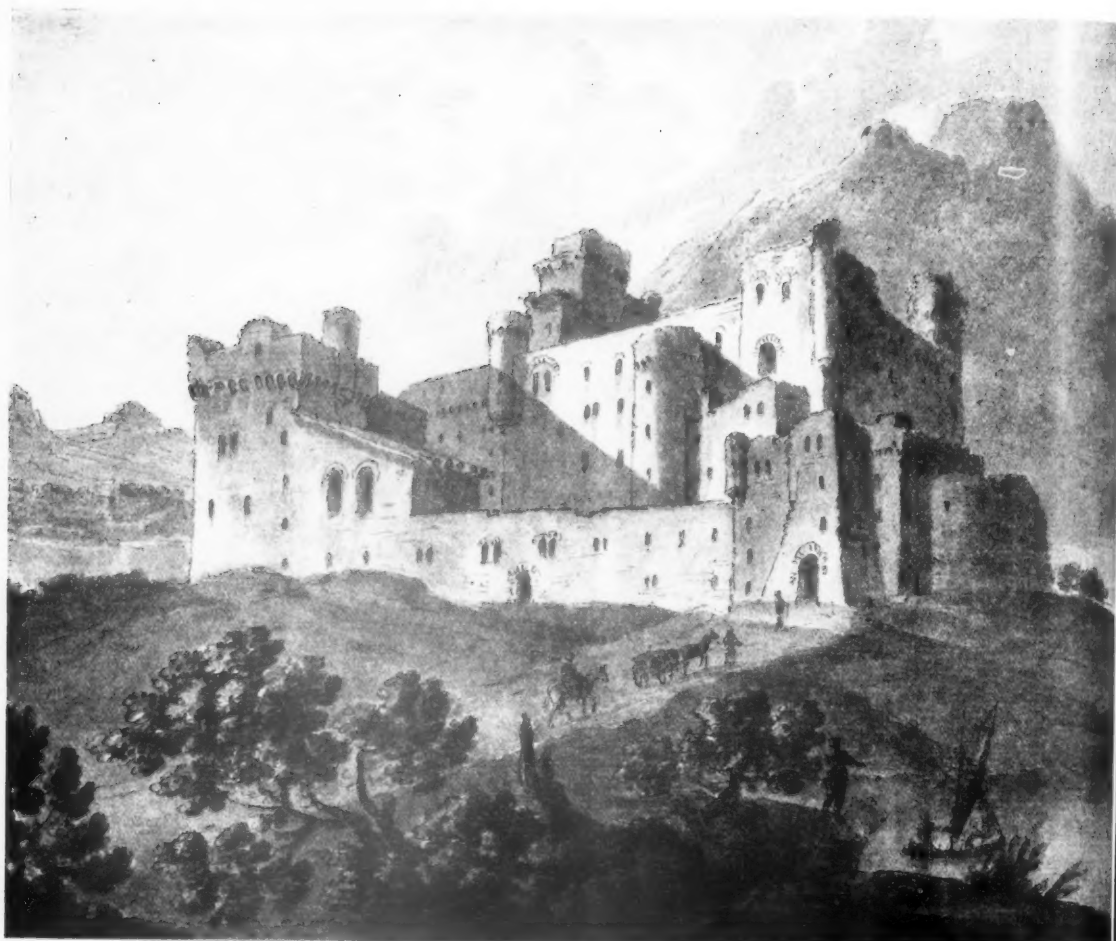
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10 DECEMBER 1932

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A DRAWING BY ROBERT ADAM

1781

Recently presented to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. Sydney Kitson

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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 40. 3RD SERIES

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No. 3

Journal

All members of the R.I.B.A. should by now have received a copy of the regulations made by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, as well as all the necessary papers which must be filled in by an applicant for admission to the Register under one of the following qualifications:—

- (1) as an Architect Member of the Royal Academy or the Royal Scottish Academy.
- (2) as an applicant who was or had been *bona fide* practising as an architect in the United Kingdom on or prior to 1 January 1932.
- (3) as an applicant who on 1 January 1932 was an assistant architect who had been engaged in the study and practice of architecture for at least ten years.

Provision is also made in the Act whereby the Council may recognise any examinations in architecture, such as the R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations and the examinations held at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination, as a qualification for registration under the Act.

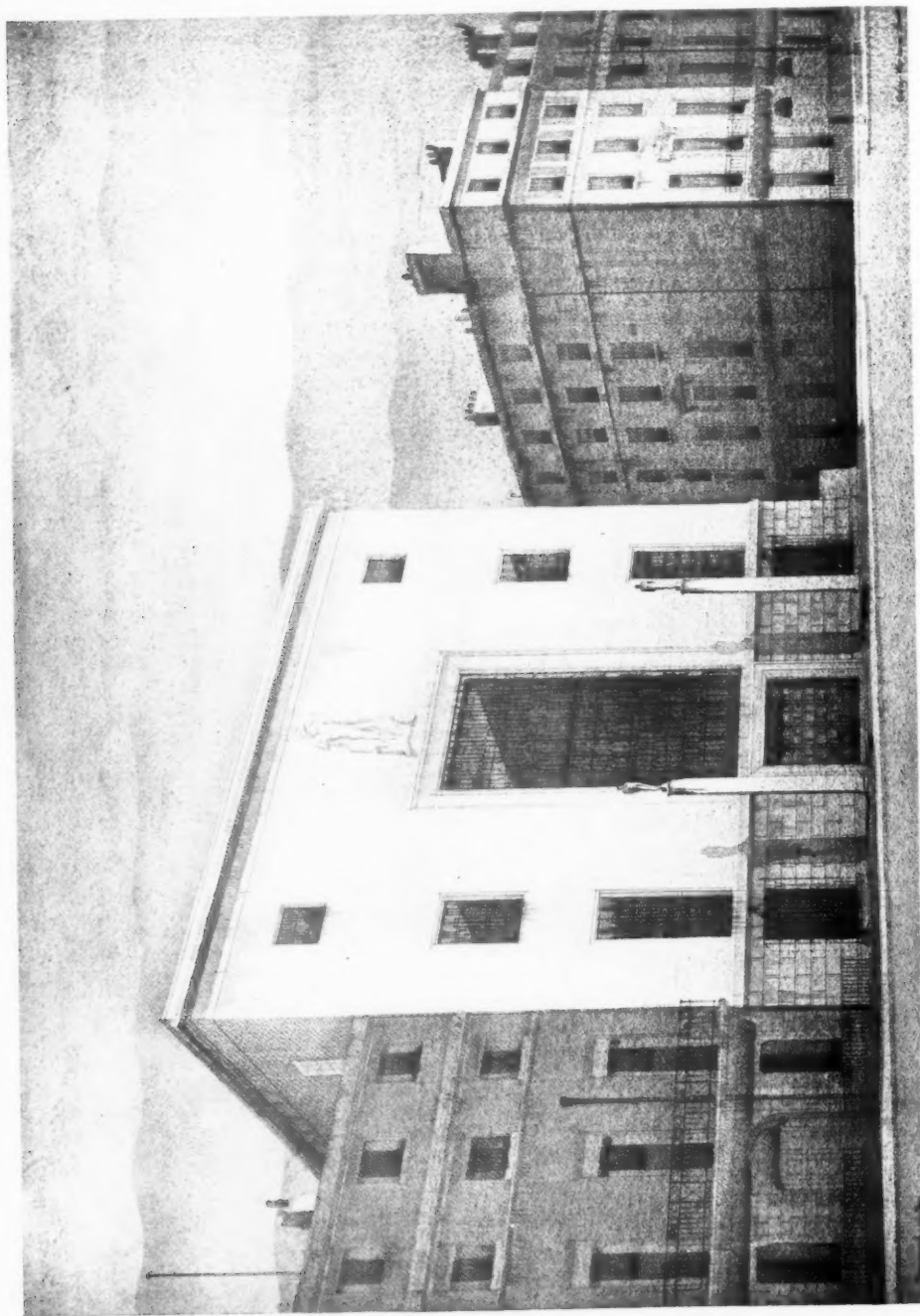
It is recognised by none more than those who were responsible for representing the R.I.B.A. interests while the Act was being framed that in many respects it falls short of the ideal, and that ultimately a number of revisions may have to be made, yet the fact remains that by registration as it is established at present the status of the profession will be advanced. All members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies, should play their part towards ensuring the best results by joining the Register *now*. Disagreement with individual clauses in the Act, lack of enthusiasm for it, personal disinclination towards registration, or other considerations, should not prevent members from promptly entering their names upon the Register. By so doing they will help to ensure from the start the success of the scheme, which is for the ultimate good of the profession as a whole, and to the advantage of its individual members.

Mr. Colin Hardie, M.A. (Oxon), Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Arthur Hamilton Smith, C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A., as Director of the British School at Rome as from 31 January 1933. Mr. Hardie was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took First Class Honours in Classical Moderations and in the Final School of Literæ Humaniores. During his undergraduate course he gained the Ireland, Craven and Hertford Scholarships, the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose, and the Jenkyns Exhibition of Balliol and, on taking his degree, a Junior Research Fellowship at his College. While holding this Research Fellowship he travelled for a year in Europe, spending part of the time as a student at the British School at Rome. Mr. Hardie has held his present position as Fellow and Classical Tutor at Balliol since January 1930.

The sixth series of Christmas Holiday Lectures on Architecture will be given at the R.I.B.A. by Mr. E. R. Jarrett [A.], on Friday, 30 December, Monday, 2 January, and Wednesday, 4 January. The talks, which will be illustrated by lantern slides, will be held at 3.30 p.m. on each day. Mr. Jarrett has chosen as his subject "How London Grew," and is dealing with it in three chronological periods.

The R.I.B.A. Council has offered four book prizes for essays on the lectures—one each for boys and girls under and over fourteen years of age.

Everyone was expecting that Mr. Robert Atkinson's paper on the New Premises Competition would attract a large audience to the R.I.B.A., but the result exceeded even the highest expectations, so that every record for a crowd at a sessional paper meeting was easily beaten. It was a lively stimulus to anticipation to look from the crowded floor, with every seat occupied, some even doubly so, and with people standing in close formation round the walls, to the drawings of the ample meeting room which we are to have in Portland Place. If ever proof had been needed of the inadequacy of our present home it was standing five deep at the meeting that night.



R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES COMPETITION. REVISED DESIGN: PERSPECTIVE VIEW
Mr. G. Grey Wormum, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

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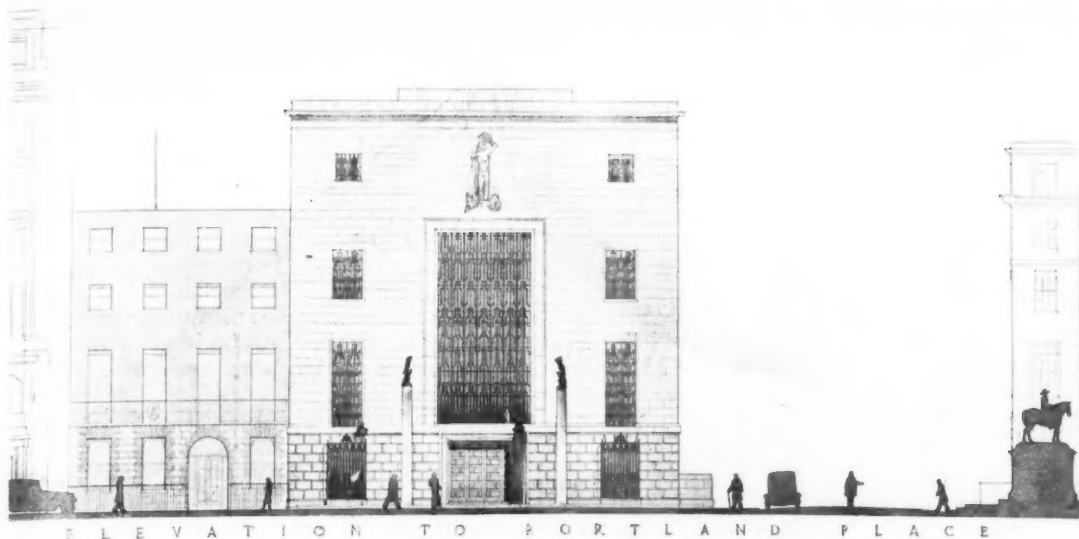
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THE R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES COMPETITION

BY ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1932

INTRODUCTION

AS the spokesman for the Jury of Assessors I am filled with very mixed feelings in addressing this gathering on the subject of the R.I.B.A. new Premises Competition.

I sympathise with the competitors.

A most unusual building was demanded of them—with accommodation which was very heavy for the site, of a character very complicated in its structure and difficult to describe in the conditions.

It was a building about which, I believe, the promoters themselves were somewhat hazy, and they were more hopeful of what would transpire than perhaps they were justified in being.

There are really five buildings in one :

- (1) A Meeting Room with access and cloak rooms.
- (2) Exhibition Galleries and a Banqueting Hall, with its Services.
- (3) A Library with its stack rooms and appurtenances.
- (4) The Council Rooms, Committee Rooms and Offices for the business of the Society.
- And
- (5) The offices for letting.

Of the fact that most, if not all, of the schemes submitted failed to achieve a complete solution, the assessors are fully aware and accept a certain

measure of responsibility; they were fully aware of the difficulties to be surmounted, and the many schemes submitted which had admirable details were not passed over in any light-hearted fashion.

Your task, however, was simple compared to the task you have set me to-night. To do justice to the designs submitted is obviously impossible. If I were but to mention them all my address would be merely a catalogue ; if, however, I fail to bring out all the points which deserve notice I hope that in the discussion to follow others will give me their assistance and fill in the gaps.

I would suggest that the R.I.B.A. publish a special number of the JOURNAL either now or when the new building is opened, giving a résumé of the Press notices and illustrations of as many of the designs as possible.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMPETITION

The history of the competition may be briefly stated :—

The old premises of the R.I.B.A., built in 1779 by James Wyatt, served their purpose well enough for a hundred years, but our activities have long outgrown them.

The R.I.B.A. first took over part of the premises in 1859 and gradually acquired the remainder at different times.

Even before the war several sites were inspected, and after the war the need became so urgent that new premises were decided upon and a committee formed to examine ways and means, with the result that the Portland Place site was selected and approved and secured.

The site was admirable for its purpose. There were, however, certain rights-of-light restrictions which restricted development considerably, particularly that requiring the formation of a court above ground floor level on the north boundary. This only became known after the Premises Committee had made their schedule of accommodation, and led to a good deal of extra labour on the part of the Jury in co-ordinating the instructions given to them into the Conditions of Competition.

The next step which the New Premises Committee tackled was the drawing up of a schedule of accommodation.

The Competitions Committee next outlined the terms of the Competition; amongst others that there should be five unpaid assessors, that the drawings should be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale and that there should be one competition only.

The Jury, which consisted of Mr. Charles Holden [F.], Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.], Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F.], Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.S.A. [F.] and myself, were then appointed by the council and told to consider the Conditions for the Competition.

Its meetings were not distinguished by any memorable incidents, and, I am sure, it did its work well; its endeavour was to inspire competitors to do justice to this unique occasion and not to impose any restrictions which would be irksome or damage in any way the possible solutions.

THE CONDITIONS

The Jury's labours so far completed, the Conditions were approved by the New Premises Committee and were issued in the JOURNAL.

Certain of the Conditions may be recalled at this moment as they were of a character in keeping with the occasion and were intended to be a "gesture" to the whole profession.

"It should be borne in mind that the new R.I.B.A. building, by reason of its representative character, is likely to be held by the present and by future generations of architects and the general public to be an example of the best work of our time.

"No restrictions will be placed on the competitors as to style, but the Assessors will seek

primarily for evidence of imaginative handling of plan, structure and material, and for a due sense, in the external and internal aspects of the building, of the dignity and significance to the national life of the profession of architecture.

"The R.I.B.A. Library is probably the finest architectural library in existence, and as such should have an appropriate setting. The material both in books and drawings is vast and of considerable value. The problem is to ensure that this material shall be used to the best advantage and that the information it offers shall be made easily accessible. The form in which the accommodation is to be provided is left entirely to competitors, but it must be such as to combine all the requirements of an absolutely modern library with perfect administrative facilities and equipment and for the storage, use and care of books."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The usual shower of questions followed, in which the "gesture" was somewhat obscured—many of them seeming to endeavour to tie down the answers to definite statements where latitude was most valuable.

A curious mentality is often shown by those competitors who consider that rigid adherence to the letter of the Conditions is the sole object of the promoters, and to split hairs on the wording of the Conditions their one joy in life. Some of the questions asked were of a character approaching the methods of a barrister in a criminal case.

For instance, Question 58:

"That the necessity for rehousing the R.I.B.A. in a new building worthy of its significance, upon a site so conspicuous as that acquired for the purpose, should coincide with a period of acute architectural confusion is a matter presenting unusual difficulties, and one calling for clearer guidance than is afforded by the printed instructions to competitors or by the names of the gentlemen who will assess the merits of their efforts.

"On the other hand, if the promoters feel that a future generation may be unable to appreciate some of our recent buildings, acclaimed as masterpieces at the present time, and that the vogue for reproducing short length of American skyscrapers is but representative of a phase through which we are passing on our way to discovery of the appropriate architectural expression in stone-faced steel structures too high to solicit traditional treatment and too low to admit of their successful handling as plain masses

masonry holed for windows, a hint to this effect is needed.

"It would, moreover, be helpful to competitors if some pronouncement were made as to the advisability of incorporating into their designs ornamentations and features of the type known as modernist, in view of the very conflicting opinions of eminent architects concerning the merits of these novel adornments."

To which the Assessors' answer was:—"This is a problem for which the competitor must find his solution in accordance with his own architectural convictions. Clear thinking and a strict sense of fitness for purpose will do much to clear away 'the acute architectural confusion' of which the competitor complains."

Others were more human:—

What are the Students' Rooms for? Reading or Retiring?—For reading.

Would garage accommodation for members be considered an advantage?—Not required.

Would a Swimming Bath or Racquets Court for members be regarded as an unwanted extravagance?—Yes.

Is it desired that use of the roof be made for the enjoyment of members?—No.

THE RESULTS

However, the drawings were at length delivered to No. 9 Conduit Street, and hung for inspection at Thames House. As we all expected, the response by the profession was overwhelming, and was a very practical reply to the question whether there should be a competition or not—(and the Institute did its best to make it a model competition).

The site—one of the finest in the finest street in London, the subject—ideal for an architect—and no unreasonable restrictions as to cost.

Result—284 competitors, including a great proportion of well-known names and men of standing throughout the Empire.

Of course, after every competition, the Jury or Assessors come in for a great deal of criticism, most of which is justified, for no Jury can be expected, in framing a schedule and conditions of competition, to foresee all the side issues and possible solutions which the competitors will produce, and in judgment it has to weigh the designs submitted one with another.

Nor can a Jury read into a design more than is placed before it; they may see simple and obvious errors of planning which they could remedy (and

there were cases in this Competition), but they are judges, not designers.

I have heard it said that the R.I.B.A. Competition was disappointing. But why is it disappointing? the designs are not the building. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; and if we have selected the right architect the building will be worthy of the R.I.B.A., which is what we are out for.

Disgruntled people must also find a scapegoat, and so defects, imaginary or otherwise, are fastened upon one or another member of the Jury as their personal contribution to the *débâcle*. Most of the so-called defects to which I have heard reference, refer to things which were passed on to the Jury as instructions by either the Competitions or the Premises Committee, such as the scale and finish of the drawings, and not having a double-barrelled competition—one for sketches and then another for finished drawings, to save labour.

Most of these criticisms are already answered, and the rest can be very easily disposed of.

A double competition open to the Overseas' architects was impossible, since to issue conditions, then reply to questions, to receive designs for a preliminary competition, and repeat the process for a second competition, would have taken too long. The present competition from first to last has occupied over two years.

A FEW FIGURES

Some interesting particulars have been given to me by the R.I.B.A. staff, from which the following are extracted:

1. Number of designs submitted: 284, of which 2 were disqualified by the Jury.
2. Total number of drawings in the 282 designs hung at the Exhibition—2,983, an average of over 10 drawings per set.
3. The drawings occupied 7,000 lineal feet of screens—over a mile; an estimated area of 30,000 sq. ft., roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. It is estimated that the Jury must have walked at least 12 miles in judging the designs.
4. The first design was received at the R.I.B.A. on 1 December 1931; the railway stamp showed that it had been despatched from Aberdeen. This competitor, in acknowledging the safe return of his drawings, wrote: "I see I was No. 1. This is one up for Aberdeen, being first in if not first out!"
5. A circular letter outlining the Competition and exempting all drawings from Overseas com-

petitors from payment of the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty which came into operation on 1 March, was addressed to all Customs and Excise Commissioners by the Customs authorities.

It may be interesting to analyse the provenance of the designs submitted.

The bulk came of course from the London district, but the overseas contingent was surprisingly strong.

London district	..	..	140	odd
Provincial	..	..	54	
Scotland	..	..	20	
Ulster	..	..	2	
Australia	..	..	23	
Canada	..	..	16	
New Zealand	..	..	5	
India	..	..	3	
South Africa	..	..	9	
U.S.A.	..	..	5	
Kenya	..	..	1	
Sudan	..	..	1	
France	..	..	1	
Irish Free State	..	..	0	

A preliminary inspection of the designs certainly conveyed the impression of a very high standard of presentation and a very high level of design. No design appeared to stand out as an obvious winner, and a more careful examination only tended to increase the view that the selection would be long and have to be very carefully balanced.

In a competition where the Profession was to be the Client, the Assessor and the Competitor, the Jury wished to save unnecessary work by restricting the number of drawings and their attendant labours, and in this Competition draughtsmanship may be said to be a side issue only, and one which was unlikely unduly to influence the Jury.

In this connection it was curious to note how, after the weeding out of the obviously weak schemes, many of the less showy drawings worked their way upwards, and the winning design with its notable clearness and simplicity of presentation gradually elbowed its way forward.

Its sincerity, its latent possibilities, and its sense of decorative architecture were more fully appreciated as the time went on.

Actually, in judging, the good points and defects were very difficult to adjust to a scale of values, and maybe many minor defects were overlooked where a general scheme was interesting.

In fact, so nearly balanced were the last three or four designs that the Jury endeavoured to look

behind the designs and tried to read the personalities of the designers: how far the drawings indicated an active brain, one capable of assimilating suggestions from the building committee, a sense of architectonic decoration, a mind not too hidebound by conventions—in fact, to find a great architect for a great building and a great profession.

I think we succeeded.

When the Jury were about to begin it was bidden to be speedy and to fix a programme of progress.

Mr. MacAlister said he hoped the Jury would work "consecutively until completed." That hanging would commence on 4 April and be completed on the 7th or 8th, and "we have allowed you until the end of April for judging the designs. This we feel is the only satisfactory way of tackling such a formidable job."

A pleasant look-out for the Jury!

"We have also prepared a programme for the new building":—

- 1932. 30 April. Issue of Jury's Award.
- 30 July. Revised design settled.
- 30 Sept. Contract settled.
- 1 Oct. Clearing site.
- 1 Nov. Building well away.
- Sell Nos. 9 and 10 Conduit Street.
- 1934. Aug. New building complete.
- Sept. Move in.
- Oct. Centenary Celebrations.

JUDGING THE DRAWINGS

The only people who seem to have stuck to the programme are the Jury!

We had a strenuous time, and completed the programme—if somewhat exhausted—at 9.30 on the night before the Public Award. And although the Institute provided the programme and premises they failed to provide the light. The Jury took it in turns to strike matches to complete the inspection, and the written Award is as brief as the last match permitted.

Unfortunately, as you know, the Jury were deprived of the services of Dr. Worthington through illness, and the question as to whether they were entitled to continue without him was referred to the powers, who replied in the affirmative. Dr. Worthington was never able to attend the judging and the Award was made in his absence.

Dr. Worthington has since, of course, seen the drawings and is wholeheartedly in favour of the award!

To begin on 282 designs and 3,000 drawings rather appalled us, and our first inspection at Thame

House didn't improve the impression—worse still, we discovered an annexe equally crowded.

The drawings were really well arranged for our inspection, and all credit is due to the R.I.B.A. staff, but—if one might register a slight grouse—please make the floors of something less hard than concrete, and as a relief to walking perhaps the R.I.B.A. could another time see its way to provide roller skates.

With intervals three or four times a day for coffee and sandwiches, the work of judging went on "consecutively" (as ordered).

The rejection of approximately 50 per cent. of the designs was comparatively simple, but as the reduction progressed the pace became progressively slower, and the last 30 designs presented a general average which it was exceedingly difficult to reduce:—

13, 29, 55, 73, 101, 106, 107, 124, 143, 150, 160, 161, 168, 169, 173, 177, 178, 181, 182, 188, 190, 200, 201, 221, 231, 237, 269, 270, 271, 282.

If I may mention these numbers without divulging names, and perhaps the authors will be grateful for the information.

Our next reduction left 20 designs and our final reduction left 12 designs:

13, 29, 143, 168, 178, 182, 200, 201, 221, 237, 270, 271.

So that we might somewhat reduce our energetic but not welcome exercise, these 12 designs were collected into one place and a further intensive study of the details proceeded—often resulting in a deadlock of some duration, but always in the end resolving itself in some way or other.

I must add that our last afternoon's work when we had, as we thought, come very nearly to a decision, was prolonged well into the night by a conscientious endeavour on the part of a certain member of our Jury, who shall be nameless, to remove any lingering doubts in his mind as to the justice of the Award.

The Final Numbers were:—1st, 201; 2nd, 168; 3rd, 221, 270 and 271.

Commended:—13, 29, 143, 178, 182, 200 and 237.

I will not, and I do not expect you will require me to, enter into any detailed criticism of the schemes submitted. The technical journals which I have re-read do this so thoroughly and say so well what I could only say over again that I will confine myself to those "inside" details which you will perhaps expect.

SOME GENERAL NOTES ON THE PLANNING

Many competitors appear to have been considerably exercised at deciding what style the assessors

would favour—would it be ultra modern, traditional, or what?—actually there is only one architecture: that of *to-day*. A building begins with its functions, shelters itself with its materials and expresses itself with the designer's brains. What may be called modern may vary between the shrieking of a partially educated defective and the considered, rounded product of a scholar. I am sure none of the Jury addressed themselves to style as such, or pressed any preference for anything but a workable solution of the problem, which in all conscience was difficult enough without bringing in a battle of the styles.

Of competitions generally, I would, however, say that they provide an opportunity for experience in planning and design which no other course would allow, and no doubt, whilst assessors err somewhat on the safe side, the safety valve provided for experiment is very useful and brings publicity to authors who would otherwise not be heard of. Actually, most of the best men of to-day have cut their teeth on competition work, even if they were not always successful.

A few preliminary remarks on planning may not be uncalled for when one realises that the bulk of the designs submitted were defective in many major or minor details. Often the problem had the appearance of having been abandoned or given up as unsolvable.

Plans which do not really "work" are of no value, and plans which "work" only in a mean and tight way are of little value. A good plan should be easily readable—be workable, and not look forced or busy.

The pre-war type of competition plan, where the largest area of rooms as contrasted with a minimum of corridors and public spaces was the ideal, is now, I am glad to say, dead. Actually, the circulation in a building is of the most vital importance.

In our Institute one wants to walk through ample spaces, proportionate of course to their use, but not mean 3 or 4 foot corridors, nor do we want to see dog-legged staircases with lifts in their wells; lifts giving directly into narrow cross corridors, where one barges out into other people, or lifts wedged into odd corners and shapes, or scattered so that one runs about looking for one and misses each by a fraction of a second. (Some lifts I once saw were semicircular on plan to match a semicircular staircase opposite.)

Nor do we want lavatories with one w.c., and cloak rooms with counter space for two with one door for "in" and "out." Nor ante-rooms to Council or Public Rooms which are part of normal corridors and where, if a group foregather, they stop up all circulation.

Staircases, even secondary staircases, should be

complete within their own spaces and not impinge on to corridors to provide landing space. Each staircase should be capable of being closed off by doors. Staircases, altogether apart from a grand staircase for spectacular use, are now rather relegated to escapes and staff use—lifts are, of course, in tall buildings of greater service—yet the staircases are still forced forward to our notice and the lifts hidden away. Lifts should be in the most prominent positions and always with a separate lobby or waiting space, which should repeat on each floor.

The Meeting Room itself needed special study; its shape should be developed from its acoustical requirements and all seats should have a good view of any screens needed for lanterns, as also it should be possible to speak audibly from any part of the room. It should have a good crush hall or circulating space and easy access to cloak rooms.

Circulating Spaces which are too ample look like "Palm Courts" and are not of course anything but the residue of bad planning, and when provided with little tables are called "alcoves."

If an architect cannot, as it were, walk about in his plans and see all the sides of all his rooms and his doors and windows in their places, and the lighting effects in his mind, he is not really much of an architect.

It is reasonably easy to work out a system of access to all parts of a plan and to see that the rooms conform to a "circulation."

On attending a meeting one should enter, get rid of coats and umbrellas reasonably early, with plenty of space for queuing; then proceed to wash and brush up, afterwards carry on without crushing back past the late arrivals, and so arrive at the foyer of the meeting room where one can loiter and wait for friends before entering and hearing a good lecture, we'll say by —

So also for a reception by the President, one enters—attends Cloak Room—passes on to the Grand Staircase or Lobby, shakes hands, and proceeds to visit the Exhibition or to eat, as the case may be—reversing the process on leaving.

The arrangements required by the *Council* are somewhat different; here the numbers are smaller, but the Council needs an ante-room for deputations or early arrivals. *Committees* are smaller still and need no ante-rooms—as to cloak room accommodation the general spaces will serve or special ones may be provided.

The Library is a case by itself; a great number of people make use of it, all day long they come and go, but the traffic is not concentrated, as to the Meeting

Rooms, and some of the visitors stay all day, others not so long. One needs to get rid of hats and coats and wet umbrellas as early as possible on entering the building, and so again the main cloak rooms would serve, but a secondary lavatory for students and staff would be a useful adjunct.

Judging from the plans before us the whole question of *lavatory accommodation* is not generally very decided; some plans show scattered accommodation on every floor and in all kinds of queer places and shapes. Others show ample Cloak Rooms and Lavatories in one place, which is the most logical thing to do; whether or not the Chief Officers and the President should have special ones I beg of you not to ask me to decide, because they are here and you can ask them for yourselves.

We have, I am afraid, been too accustomed to look for complicated, clever planning, rather than simple, dignified lines, and we need a return to the eighteenth century as an object-lesson in good shapes and good modelling in building.

The Library was a great problem, and the Jury had some difficulty when drawing up the Conditions in co-ordinating the details supplied.

We all look forward to a fine Library, which will be an asset to our building—a library which will not be unduly cumbered up with books. The book stacks are better kept apart—they are easier of access and to keep clean, and can be arranged more economically; also the expansion of a stack room is comparatively easy, whereas the successive addition of cases to a library hall in course of time will eventually fill it and leave no room for readers. We must visualise, as the Librarian says, "a further century of development in this new building." At present there are over 30,000 volumes, which number increases rapidly year by year.

Some competitors divorced the Library from the rest of the R.I.B.A. accommodation, and placed it on the top floor of the entire building, a position which has much to commend it.

In their work the Assessors did not formulate any system of analysis of plans until they had reduced the number of schemes to those worth further consideration. Then the main points were checked in each scheme and any serious defect in any one item was sufficient to discard the plan. Eventually, as the designs differed so largely in conception, the scheme as a whole was considered.

No attempt was made to classify the nearness or otherwise of each scheme to a preconceived ideal solution.

The Library, the Meeting Room, the Council Suite and the Exhibition Room were the main items of comparison.

The site presented certain difficulties in planning because the depth of the return block to the side street was too great to light as one block and too narrow for an internal area. Several solutions set back the side street frontage for this reason and were amongst the best plans submitted. This principle gave also good area light to the lower floors.

The area reserved for light at the rear was proved a difficulty; it prevented a good use of the full area above ground floor level and compelled the placing in most cases of the Meeting Room in a lower floor or basement.

The vertical lines of the building and the areas of the greater rooms suggested several large floors with mezzanine to increase accommodation.

A rough analysis of the scheme would have been: one floor for each of the major divisions, with its smaller rooms grouped at the sides or in the mezzanine.

Three main floors were suggested, and this compelled the placing of the Council Room and Committee Rooms either in a secondary floor or a mezzanine, or contrived with one of the other sections.

THE PREMIATED DESIGNS

In looking at the designs again after an interval of time, it is curious how one sees only the broad lines of a scheme and how the less relevant details recede.

THE SELECTED DESIGN (by G. G. WORNUM) appeals by its sincerity. There is little striving after forced effects; most of the ornament is applied to a completed carcase and it has a quiet quality which is none the less effective and individual.

The plan is somewhat complicated (a defect, I fear, of the programme). The R.I.B.A. was rather asking for a quart in a pint pot. The staircase in the middle of the site presents difficulties. It is difficult to sail round complicated floor levels, and also one has to switch over to a smaller staircase at some higher level, a crag upon which various competitors piled their wreckage.

The Meeting Room is in the basement, and not too good a shape as a room for speaking, and the cloak rooms poorly arranged and almost unworkable.

The crush lobby, too, is dark, although probably it will be largely used at night; nor are the lifts any better than they should be in their placing. (No

lobby, and they lead off Entrance Hall). Finally, the general offices are scattered and could be better.

Having said such hard things about the lower floors, the upper floors made ample amends.

The first floor galleries are magnificent, and the great staircase justifies itself (although the lifts are like mischievous children popping out where one least expects them—in the way again), and the secondary staircase, to which we now switch over, takes one upwards, although why it should not go down as well I cannot quite see, as it duplicates a staff staircase the rest of the way up.

On the second floor the members' rooms are pleasant, and I hope, will materialise in the new building. At Conduit Street one either has to sit on a Committee or sit on the staircase.

On the third floor is the Council Room, split in half by a break on the front elevation—a weakness which I am glad to say has been overcome in the new scheme; also on this floor is the Library, a somewhat mixed bag.

The Library is very well arranged, but the Council Room is defective in several ways, not least its funny sideways approach, with steps all round so that one can go up and come down again.

The scheme has an openness of planning and air of lightness, emphasised by the great metal grilles, which is very fine.

The presentation of the design is simple, not very impressive, yet sensitive and charming when looked into. A design shy and retiring, which grew upon the Assessors and became, by successive eliminations, the chosen one.

The second design was by VERNER O. REES.

There are elements of planning in this design which give it great distinction. It is not nebulous in any way, and its defects are more of harshness than refinement and difficult to define. It has avoided the central staircase and provides ample hall and crush spaces where needed. The lifts, as usual, are badly placed.

The Meeting Hall entrance is badly placed off a staircase landing, and it has no Crush Hall of its own, apart from the general Entrance Hall.

The first floor Exhibition Rooms are very fine, but the large room is not so well lit as it might be and the circulation is not too sweet.

The second floor, as in many designs, embraces the Council Room and Library, and as in most cases the Council Room interferes somewhat with the freedom of the Library plan. The Council Chamber is likewise entered at the side.

While the plan is remarkably efficient and

orderly the elevations are several stages more rigid and they do not express the different floor levels or the differing characters of the upper and lower storeys. In fact, the design is "dragooned" into a strait waistcoat.

One of the third designs was by PERCY THOMAS and E. PRESTWICH.

We have several times remarked how the placing of the Main Staircase dominates the plan. In No. 1 it is central, in No. 2 it is to the left, and here it is as far back as the site will allow, and with an imposing Hall leading towards it.

The general lines of this plan are simple and fine, but details are not so good, although for once the lifts are not badly placed.

The Meeting Hall is well placed but badly approached by a dog-legged passage, and has no immediate cloak rooms.

The first floor houses the Library and the Council Room, the former very good, the latter defective in having no lobby at all, just a door directly off the staircase and opposite the noisy lifts.

The Elevations are monumental and of effective draughtsmanship, a design which expresses its function very well—if a little between two stools, ancient and modern.

There is no doubt about which stool the design placed third by Mr. FRANK ROSCOE and Mr. DUNCAN WYLSON is on, and it is a tall one at that.

It is difficult to describe a design which is like an Arabian Night's Dream—all long-legged red columns, soft curtains and slanting lights.

The Elevations, one may say, are to all appearances logical to a fault, in showing the division of purposes of the two vertical sections.

The plans are very good, and full of surprising novelties.

The Exhibition and Banqueting Hall forms a vast Entrance Hall as well, but alternative access to the rest of the building is provided. (It would be difficult to keep out gate-crashers in banqueting time.)

Access is complicated, and reminds one of a tube interchange station. First you enter, then descend to the basement and cloak room; then you ascend to the first floor, meet the President, and walk along the balcony to the back of the Banqueting Hall, descend in state down a grand staircase to the Hall itself.

The Meeting Room is in the Basement, somewhat larger than any so far mentioned, and has a well-planned and well-isolated Crush Hall.

The Library occupies most of the second floor, and divides the accommodation on this floor with

the Council Room and Committee Rooms—none of which are well placed; the access is either through the Library, which the authors obviously did not intend, or by a secondary staircase approached only from the balcony of the Great Hall.

The last third premiated design, by BRIAN O'RORKE and KENNETH PEACOCK as a "readable" plan takes high rank. Why its defects of construction are so fundamental is rather inexplicable, and very disappointing.

The disposition of these plans provided the Assessors with considerable discussion.

The lower and ground floor has a large central space with a span of 38 ft. 6 ins., and a floor thickness of 2 ft. 9 ins.

Above this is a low floor of Committee Rooms, with a central corridor and a floor height of 10 ft. and beams. Above this is the Library Hall, the full width of the building. Then another wide span for the Exhibition Room, and above that an office building, with a central corridor once more. None of the stanchions shown could possibly be carried down.

The offices on the ground floor plan are badly divided, and the Council Room is in a novel but not unworkable position behind the Meeting Hall.

The Library is a noble apartment, and occupies a whole floor to itself.

This is one of those schemes which secured good lighting by recessing the front to the side street.

The Elevations, to my mind (and in this I express only my own opinion), have a feeling for that dignity and simplicity which should characterise the building.

THE "COMMENDED" DESIGNS.

L. H. BUCKNELL, E. W. ARMSTRONG AND M. F. R. ELLIS

This design shows a recessed side scheme and thinner spinal column than most designs and is consequently better lit; it is also of a standard one would expect from its authors, its great defect is the congestion caused by the placing of the main staircase on the middle of the front to Portland Place.

H. L. MASSEY

Massey is the only overseas architect whose design received a special mention.

The plan generally is workable, but complicated and necessitates a small central area to help light it.

The Meeting Hall on the first floor is badly approached by a side door only.

The Elevations are not of a standard to equal our ideals.

VINE AND VINE

A very clean, straightforward, readable plan, very much on the line of No. 3 (O'Rorke and Peacock's) also with a recessed side wing.

Elevations—good, simple.

RICHARDSON AND GILL

A charming elevational treatment to which the assessors paid considerable homage.

A scheme which shows a scholarly traditional treatment for a Learned Institution.

A good plan with recessed side elevations. One questions the need for *two* main staircases, especially as the second does very little work, and on the Library Floor the lift and stairs are badly divided by a part of the working rooms.

The Meeting Rooms Floor in the Basement is admirable.

The Retiring Rooms appear to be almost too generous, which is a commendable fault.

E. A. A. ROWSE, JEFFREYES AND CARNEGIE

Elevation heavy and too vertical in its massing; the great weights of the front appear to have driven the columns of the porch some distance down already.

The plan presents one really interesting feature—it is the one which places all the Exhibition Rooms and the Meeting Hall on one level in the Basement. These rooms are well planned and very ingeniously lighted with top light.

R. F. JORDAN

This is an able scheme but a somewhat complicated plan, with bad access to the Meeting Hall, which is on the First Floor, and a poor Exhibition Gallery with an interrupted circulation.

All the floors show a good deal of mixing of business.

The elevations somewhat forced in effect and thin in detail.

SCARLETT AND ASHWORTH

A good, straightforward, simple, readable plan, of the spinal type.

The lifts are scattered and badly placed and there is no ready circulating access to cloak rooms. The Library is badly planned and very cramped.

The Elevations are practical and well drawn, but not very expressive of the building; and are too broken up on the upper floors.

This completes the twelve "mentioned" designs.

SOME OTHER DESIGNS

Amongst the multitude of other designs I will single out one or two more for their distinctive features.

There was one very able plan with a side entrance at the north end of the site, leading into a fine foyer along that boundary, and giving access at right angles to the Meeting Hall on the Ground Floor.

Another which was distinguished by bean and kidney shaped Committee Rooms.

Another had a magnificent series of Lounges and Entrance Halls on the Ground Floor level and generally very spectacular, but very complicated, planning.

There was also that facetious gentleman who provided circular revolving stools in the Council and Meeting Rooms, placed in geometrical array without gangways, and in another the serious endeavours of a Greek Doric Portico with 7 feet diameter columns to stand on the glass roof over the area which sheltered the gentlemen's lavatory, were not too successful structurally.

In elevation in very few cases is the "Learned Institution" well expressed, and in fewer still are the top office floors welded in any way to the lower floors, or, conversely, separated with any cohesion in modelling.

One can also see a change creeping into the generally accepted type of elevation—no cornices are now *de rigueur*.

A. L. HALL

A very interesting elevation, well spaced and well detailed; the first and second floors are expressed not very logically, as one floor.

KENYON, TIMMIS, LAKE AND LITTLER

A very well drawn and well proportioned and detailed elevation—but the windows are small and wall spaces heavy.

T. S. AND A. D. CORDINER

A good, well detailed elevation, with an unusual doorway and balcony, which, however, finished very weakly.

R. H. FRANKS AND J. SIMS

An unusual and interesting elevation, with the openings well spaced and frankly treated, and with a very wide entrance opening rather too much like the entrance to an arcade of shops.

A. B. L. ROBERTS

Was one of those which placed the Library on the top of the whole building. A well-proportioned elevation, with unnecessary pedimented balconies at first floor level.

T. T. HEWETSON

A simple, well-spaced elevation, not, however, expressive of the special functions of the R.I.B.A. Building.

MINOPRIO AND SPENCELY

Good modern American elevation, reminiscent of Los Angeles (not Hollywood). Details chaste and openings well spaced.

CACKETT, BURNS-DICK AND MACKELLAR

An interesting elevation, but with all the details harshly over-emphasised in the drawing.

ALISTER MACDONALD

A charming elevation, a little thin, not elaborately drawn and relying on good spacing and proportion.

G. DRYSDALE

A fine elevation, one of the few which carries through the spirit of the R.I.B.A.—an elevation expressive of its purpose.

A. W. KENYON AND P. T. ADAMS

An elevation in the Norman Shaw manner; very nice without being very distinctive.

T. MITCHELL

A rather fine elevation, well spaced with long vertical windows, and has the merit of very distinct cohesion between the office floors and the lower floors. The entrance doorway is almost minute.

J. L. GLEAVE AND T. L. MARTIN

A very heavy elevation with a lack of openings, the office floors above are simply set on the lower part and have no connection with it, but has good detail.

HARVEY AND WICKS

An elevation with large detached columns which carry equally large figures as the chief motif—but which cramps the doorway below and could well be omitted.

WIMPERIS, SIMPSON AND GUTHRIE

A simple elevation—well spaced opening, and a very dignified first floor. One must add also, a good plan.

O. P. MILNE

Very tasteful and simple.

BRIGGS AND THORNELY

A rather heavy elevation with a curious arrangement of small windows in the centre and a large and heavy doorway.

BRIGGS AND HARLAND

A well designed elevation with very wide window openings and interesting details. Look rather like a block of studios, and has a glass staircase on the upper office.

The designs by Messrs. CURTIS GREEN, E. GUY DAWBER and J. J. JOAS need no commendation on my part.

MÉWES AND DAVIS

Presented a remarkable scheme, with an exceptionally well arranged Meeting Hall, with a side entrance to the north of the Portland Place frontage.

WHINNEY AND AUSTEN HALL

A good elevation, well rendered, and of a character which expresses the building very well. I regret the elliptical windows, which are not very satisfactory to work behind.

KEPPIE AND HENDERSON

Another scholarly design, very well presented with two large detached columns—no doubt "the orders," of architecture.

OLIVER HALL AND WAMSLEY LEWIS

A scheme full of unusual and interesting planning, and an elevation of great simplicity, with special modelling at the top marking the Library floor.

MAXWELL FRY

An able scheme—well drawn, it received a great deal of attention. Very interesting and straightforward detail.

LORIMER AND ARTHUR

Very well spaced elevational treatment, well expresses the use of the building, and is scholarly and well detailed. This design has no entrance in Portland Place.

RAMSEY AND LEDWARD

A finely designed front, somewhat forced in proportions and in places under-windowed. The doorway looks very crushed and subdued.

COLLCUTT AND HAMP

Able and well presented. A little overloaded with detail.

BRADSHAW, GASS AND HOPE

A fair elevation, with good detail, but too like an hotel.

ADDISON AND CHIPPENDALE

One of the most interesting elevations, well spaced openings, well expressed functions, and original.

The walls have a "Greek entasis" which would be expensive to build.

BROWN RIGG, HISCOCK AND MARTIN SMITH

A good elevation, with unusual spacing, and strongly marked horizontals in the upper storeys. Has weakness of line in places, which shows lack of strength in design.

J. K. HICKS

A notable elevation, good as far as the set back upper storeys, these over elaborated like a London "Bon Marche."

HALL, EASTON AND ROBERTSON

I think their elevation is very fine, very dignified and fills the bill admirably.

HUME AND ERITH

Produced two designs which are most remarkable essays in the Italian Palazzo style, but quite unsuitable for modern plans.

WILLIAM WALCOT

As able as one expects, but plans of a very sketchy nature.

MEARS AND CARUS WILSON

An elevation with solid pylons on Portland Place and a doorway of unusual width.

PROFESSOR WILKINSON OF SYDNEY

Is notable; and of other Overseas designs I would mention:

Fowell and McConnell of Sydney
Peddle, Thorp and Walker of Sydney
Yuncken and Freeman, Melbourne
D. E. Kertland of Toronto
M. Brozen of Toronto
A. P. Thacker of Montreal
E. R. Arthur of Toronto

You will, I am sure, appreciate that in dealing in some detail with the defects of the winning designs, I have only had time to touch lightly, and I hope kindly, upon the remainder, but in so doing I do not wish to place myself in the position of an eminent assessor who followed a similar course in reporting to the promoters and was promptly asked why, when there were so many good designs, he had chosen one

which appeared to belie his own report, the most defective.

PRESS NOTICES

I will conclude with a few Press Notices of more than ordinary interest.

These notices were as a rule wonderfully appreciative, but one or two were rather embittered.

Week-End Review of 7 May had the following:—

"The designs exhibit a poverty of invention and a disregard for the amenities of Portland Place, which are only fully apparent when it is realised that the judges have actually awarded the first prize to the best design. . . . It is at least possible to affirm a definite regret that to the modernist devil of the B.B.C. building at the end of Portland Place should now be added this deep sea of conventional mediocrity."

—ROBERT BYRON

and the *Daily Express* of 4 May:—

"Even architects have to live in the twentieth century—though you would not think it to look at this exhibition. Nine out of ten of the designs submitted are in the Greco-Swedish departmental-store style—ornate metal grille doors, sham classical pillars, sham modern 'jazzy' decorations, refined plaques and friezes—which makes a walk in London's newer main streets so painful.

"Is anything wrong with the Architectural Association?" (sic).

—THE DRAGOMAN

The Builder of 13 May 1932 says:

"While there are those who approve the Award and believe that Mr. Wornum's preliminary designs will be worked up into a worthy home for the Institute, there are architects of reputation who say that if the winning design is a representation of modern architectural expression, then they 'do not understand the language.'"

"Criticism, for the most part, is directed against the Assessors.

"To conclude, we will quote the opinion of another well-known architect: 'Those who went in for the competition knew who were the assessors, they knew the premiums. If they have lost, well, get on with the next job.'"

I would commend the series of articles by Frank Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., in *The Builder* as an able analysis of the designs. (6, 13, 20, 27 May 1932.)

I would also mention the excellent series of illustrations and reports in *The Architect and Building News*.

Vote of Thanks

Sir BANISTER FLETCHER, M.Arch., F.S.A., F.S.I., Past-president of the Institute: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be here to-night to comply with our President's request to propose a vote of thanks to the Assessors. I think I am probably the right man for that particular duty, because it was I who, at the suggestion of the Council, selected the five Assessors. I undertook to do so on the understanding that the Council would approve of my selection and accept it as a whole. You will readily understand the necessity for no interference with my choice, because, in selecting the Assessors for this particular work one had to take into account all the different schools of thought and of design which are at present in vogue in this country; and it was only after some months of consideration that I made the selection of the five gentlemen who undertook the task of judging this great competition.

I think the selection was a good one, and we all know that the Assessors went to a great deal of trouble in carrying out their important task. When we hear that they had to inspect three-quarters of an acre of plans, and had to walk twelve miles—not on a golf course where they could keep their eye on the ball, or not—I think you will agree with me that they undertook a very great task. I certainly thought they would receive some fee for that particular undertaking, and it is, therefore, very gratifying to find that they have been generous enough to do this work for nothing. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Holden, Mr. Lanchester, Sir Giles Scott and Dr. Worthington were the five Assessors I chose, and I am sorry that Dr. Worthington fell out of the undertaking owing to ill-health. It is a great pleasure to me to realise, and I think it will be to you also, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, that Dr. Worthington has, I understand, since approved the award of his fellow Assessors.

It was a very difficult problem that was given the Assessors to judge, and, of course, a far more difficult problem for the various architects to solve on paper. But I do think that the Royal Institute should be pleased with the response which has been made to this call to the whole profession. I think, also, that probably the most important outcome of this competition is that we have Mr. Grey Wornum as architect. I understand that Mr. Grey Wornum has improved his design at the present time, and I have no doubt that he will depart from it in many particulars during the time of its execution, and, like the great Sir Christopher Wren in his masterpiece, will from time to time alter the design which you have now approved, so as to produce the finest possible result. One of the most distinguished of the younger architects of this generation, Mr. Wornum is well known to all of us, and I have every confidence—and I feel sure that you, my fellow architects, have every confidence—that he will eventually produce a design which will be worthy of this great Institute to which we proudly belong—a building which shall be fully representative of our times.

The proposition I have to put before you, in the five minutes allowed to me, is: That the thanks of the Royal Institute of British Architects be accorded to the Assessors who have judged this Competition, for the research, time and labour that they have expended in giving us their award, and for all the strenuous work which they have done without fee or reward of any kind, all in the best interests of this great profession.

Mr. MAURICE WEBB, D.S.O., M.A., M.C. [F.]: As a member of the original Premises Committee which has received its due meed of criticism from Mr. Atkinson to-night, and as Chairman of the New Premises Committee, which will no doubt receive also its due meed of criticism when this building is erected, I enjoy seconding this vote of thanks.

The original Premises Committee did their best to provide a Schedule of Accommodation for the Assessors to work upon. The Assessors did their best to lay down the conditions to meet that Schedule, and now the chosen architect is doing his best to fulfil that Schedule and the Assessors' conditions on a very much restricted site.—It is the old story:

Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,

And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum.

The winner of the competition is Mr. Wornum, and he is now the big flea, if he will forgive the simile, and I venture to hope, indeed, I am sure, that the whole profession will back up Mr. Atkinson and his Assessors in the award they have made, and no one will "bite 'em."

Perhaps I may say this now: the new Premises Committee have met Mr. Wornum on many occasions. We had first the unpleasant duty of telling him that we—like so many other people—had not as much money to spend as we had hoped and that his plans must be distinctly curtailed, but that we wished any reduced building he could design to be based on the original conception chosen by the Assessors.

The original problem was difficult enough, but to cut the building by half and still to solve it on the same lines as the award, seems to show that the Assessors were right not only in their choice of the plan but in the choice of the man. His new plans can be seen to-night on these walls.

In seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Atkinson for what we expect from him always and always get, a lucid and fearless talk, I wish, as Chairman of the New Premises Committee, to add that we thank him and his co-assessors for handing over to our tender mercies a scheme and an architect to our liking.

Mr. PERCY THOMAS, O.B.E. [F.]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad of this opportunity of adding my word of thanks to Mr. Atkinson for his most interesting and instructive address. None of you have enjoyed his criticism more than those of us who were among the "also rans." I hope this will not be a precedent and that all Assessors will be required to give a complete account of their stewardship.

I think the Royal Institute itself ought also to be congratulated on having achieved a very difficult task in carrying through the competition on the strict lines and conditions which it insists on other people following in competitions.

This is neither the time or the place to say anything about Mr. Wornum's design; but I would like to join with Mr. Maurice Webb in assuring you that Mr. Wornum will have the support and encouragement of every one of the other competitors. I am quite sincere when I say that I assure you I am not cherishing the secret hope that he will make some blunder which will lead each of the others to think his own design was the best after all! We wish him success in the great task which is before him. I have much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks.

The PRESIDENT: The vote of thanks having been moved and seconded, I have now the pleasure of putting it to the meeting.

The visitors here will have enjoyed the spectacle of seeing the conduct of the R.I.B.A. in the capacity of a client. I am sure it must interest them, and it will, at any rate, show that they are learning the client's side of the question as well as our own.

Mr. ATKINSON, in reply: As the junior and the least worthy member of the Jury, I think I ought to say that what I have said was really inspired by the other members of the Jury, and I only acted as their mouthpiece. A great measure of the appreciation you have shown to me should be divided amongst the other four members. I thank you very much indeed.

THE NEW R.I.B.A. PREMISES

THE ARCHITECT'S NOTE ON THE REVISED SCHEME

GENERALLY.

Apart from the many improvements possible on the original competition plans, the first problem that the new scheme has had to solve is a considerable reduction in cube, in order to comply with a total estimated cost of £100,000.

Leaving the upper offices completely out of the calculation this new cube reduces the original scheme by 35 per cent. The main block is now 8 feet 6 inches narrower and 7 feet 6 inches shorter and 5 feet 1½ inches lower.

The main lines of the original scheme having been retained a certain amount of accommodation has been lost. The more important units such as the meeting room, great exhibition room and the library have, however, gained rather than lost in the new scheme.

No. 68 Portland Place has been left intact, the ground floor and basement of this house, being now unoccupied by a tenant, offering some useful accommodation for the R.I.B.A. outside the confines of the new building.

The 11 foot gap between this house and the new building provides also some useful room, and obviates serious building operations to the party wall of No. 68.

BASEMENT FLOOR.

Having ascertained in detail how much office storage is now required, a marked improvement has been found possible in the provision of cloaks hall and lavatories, and the foyer adjoining the meeting room has been enlarged also. These two units can now be thrown into one by mechanically lowering the partition between them, so making possible provision for seating an extra 150 people beyond the fixed seating of 325 when occasion demands it. The floor area of this new meeting room is the same as asked for in the assessors' conditions.

It was found possible to provide a properly constructed cinema projection box and rewinding room in a bulkhead in this hall, but on consultation with the Premises Committee it was decided to omit it and preserve the rectangular shape. It is considered quite practical to rely on a construction of steel rolling shutters in the clerks' office should necessity for proper cinema facilities and licence arise some time in the future.

It is suggested that the foyer walls be occupied eventually by large mural paintings. Adjoining it is a service room capable of providing lunches, dinners and refreshments in this painted chamber.

The space devoted to storage of files and drawings etc. has been carefully calculated to fulfil all needs as far as can be foreseen. It is not considered necessary to provide special lavatory accommodation for the typists and clerks.

The entrance from Williams Mews is a few feet below road level, and provides a short unloading dock for goods. Waiters would use this entrance on occasions of lunches and dinners, and a special stair is provided for access to their rooms.

GROUND FLOOR.

It has been decided to omit a president's room and to make the assistant secretary's room large enough for two persons should necessity arise for an increased organisation.

The staff of the Board of Architectural Education will

share the inquiry counter, clerks' office and typists' room with the rest of the staff.

A small gallery communicates between the typists and the clerks.

It is proposed that the existing rooms on the ground floor of No. 68 be used for the Architects' Benevolent Society and other purposes.

FIRST FLOOR.

Though a little reduced in area from the original scheme there have been no material sacrifices made. The large front reception room, which can form on occasion part of the exhibition suite, can be subdivided into three committee rooms by means of electrically controlled shutters from above.

It is possible to seat 400 diners in the large exhibition room, and service rooms have been arranged accordingly at the back.

Owing to the open character of the plan many vistas are possible at the different gallery levels.

The great columns are star shaped on plan, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and rise 27 feet straight up to the ceiling. They would be of green slate or marble and be decorated with metal edges and possibly lines of gold mosaic.

It is intended that the floors throughout make a big contribution to the decoration—being executed in patterns with mixed and varied materials.

There is ample opportunity for richness in the various screen and window glazing. Only an indication has been made at present, and they and all the other detail will become items of serious study. Hardwood, gold and silver leaf, various metals, etched and decorated glass would all contribute towards this effect.

It is proposed to use a combination of wood veneers and marble bands as a wall covering.

The high ceiling in the large exhibition room would be made extremely rich.

It is not, however, anticipated with the present money available that the full decoration throughout the building can be in any way completed. Reliance will have to be placed on special gifts and bequests from time to time for further embellishment and for the provision of portrait busts and other memorials to the great men of the profession.

SECOND FLOOR.

This floor is in the nature of a mezzanine and contains a long room facing south for the use of members, with small kitchen adjoining, and three committee rooms.

THIRD FLOOR.

This floor is devoted to the Library. The whole of one side is devoted to book stacks, so allowing of a very open floor for the library room itself. This large room runs up two floors, so that a long gallery room over the book stacks is available as a periodical room. Ample space has been allowed also for cabinets for drawings and their exhibition.

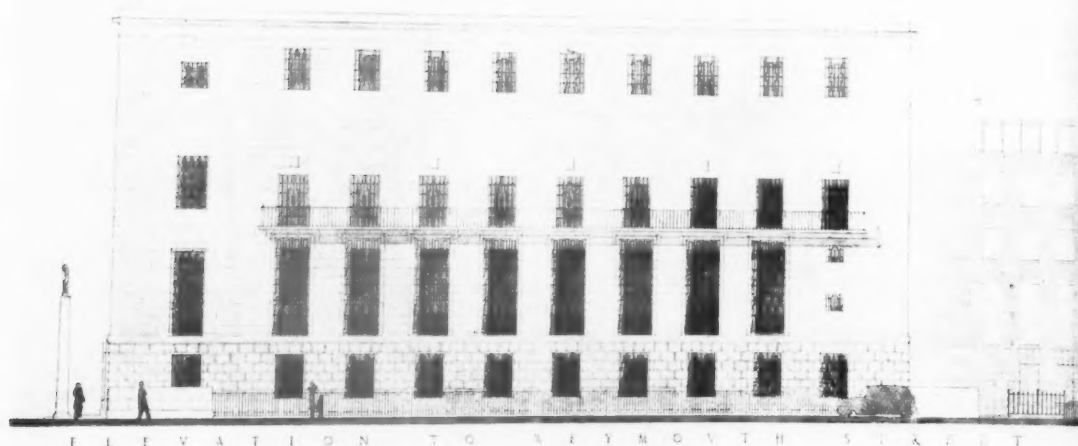
FOURTH FLOOR.

This contains the Council suite in addition to the Periodical Room and upper part of Library.

The Council room is not planned on extravagant lines, but

THE REVISED DESIGNS

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DRAWINGS EXHIBITED AT THE
GENERAL MEETING ON MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1932



THE WYMOUTH STREET ELEVATION

is considered large enough for its purpose. It has no windows on to the street fronts and relies on top light.

The librarian's room and his waiting room are also on this floor.

CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE.

The building is being designed as a steel framed structure faced with Portland stone on the two street fronts.

Consideration is being given at present to building this under the conditions of the new L.C.C. code.

Provision is being made to allow of three more floors to be added, to build offices for letting above. The staircase and lift to these would be placed in the empty space against the party wall No. 12 Weymouth Street. These upper floors would rise behind the Council room on the Portland Place front.

The means of heating and ventilating the premises is still being investigated.

The lighting of the building by electricity is in the course of study also at present.

The Architect regrets that the decorative design and finish of the building has not yet received its fair share of attention and asks that the indications shown may not be considered too critically.

Finally, the Architect would like to acknowledge here the immense amount of help and encouragement he has received from the Premises Committee in dealing with the various problems that have arisen in the preparing of the new scheme.

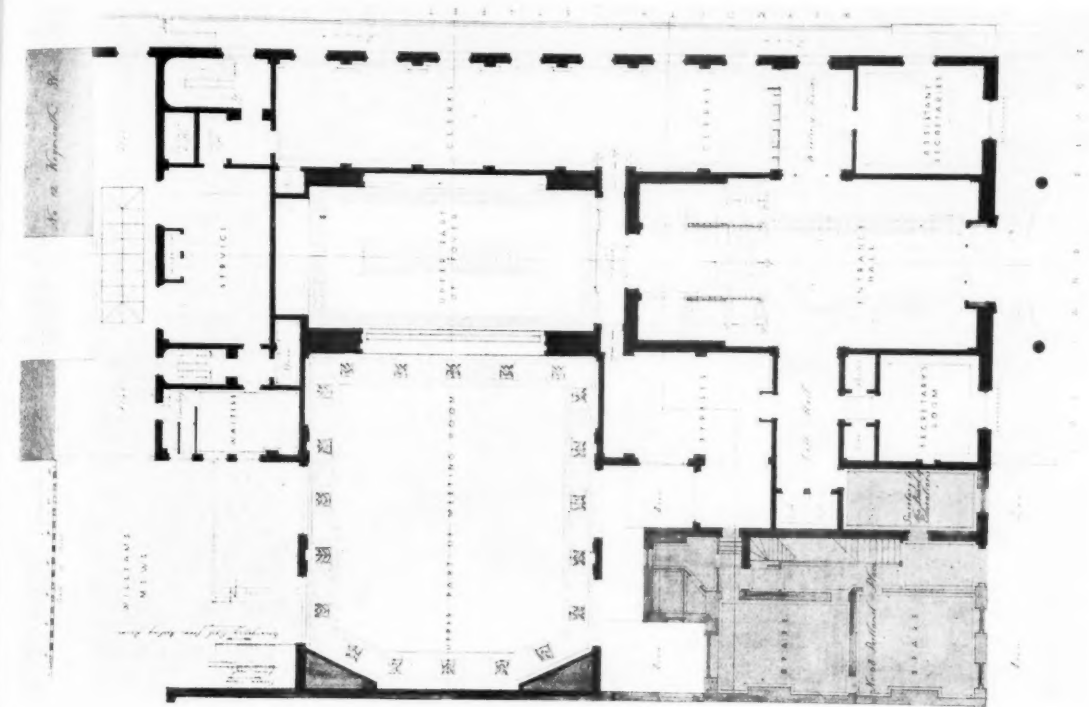
On the recommendation of the Architect the Council have made the following appointments:—

Quantity Surveyor: Mr. Sydney A. Paine, F.S.I.

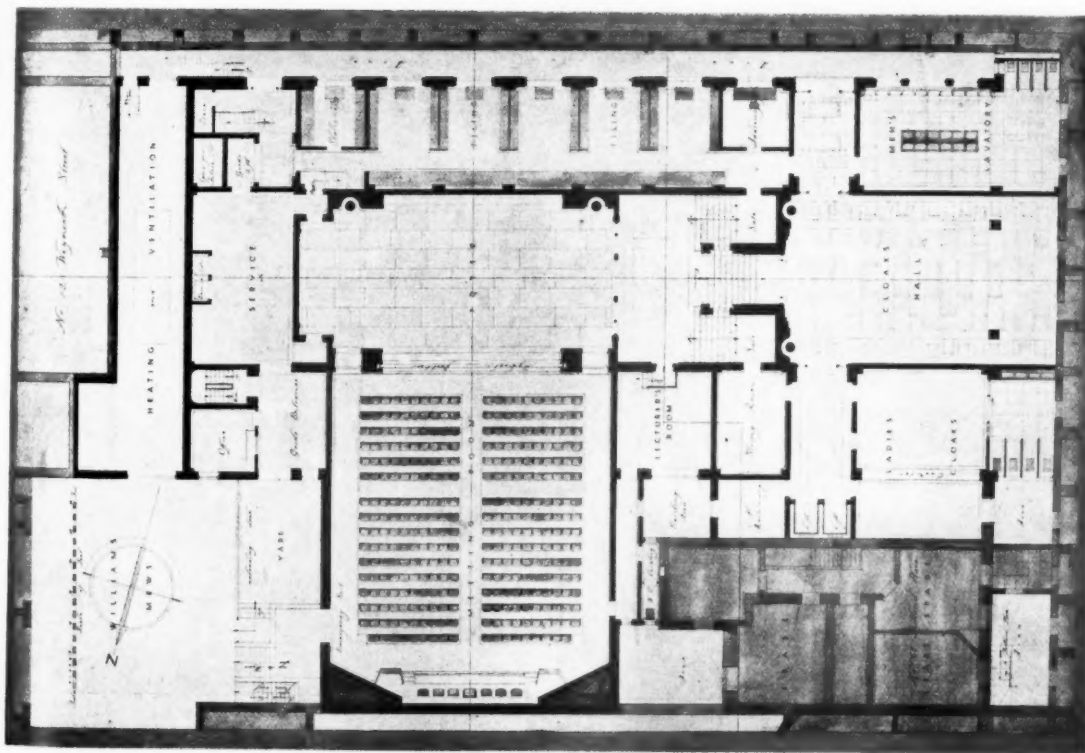
Consulting Structural Engineers: Messrs. James and Partners.

Consulting Heating, Ventilating and Electrical Engineer: Mr. Walter W. Nobbs, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.H.V.E.

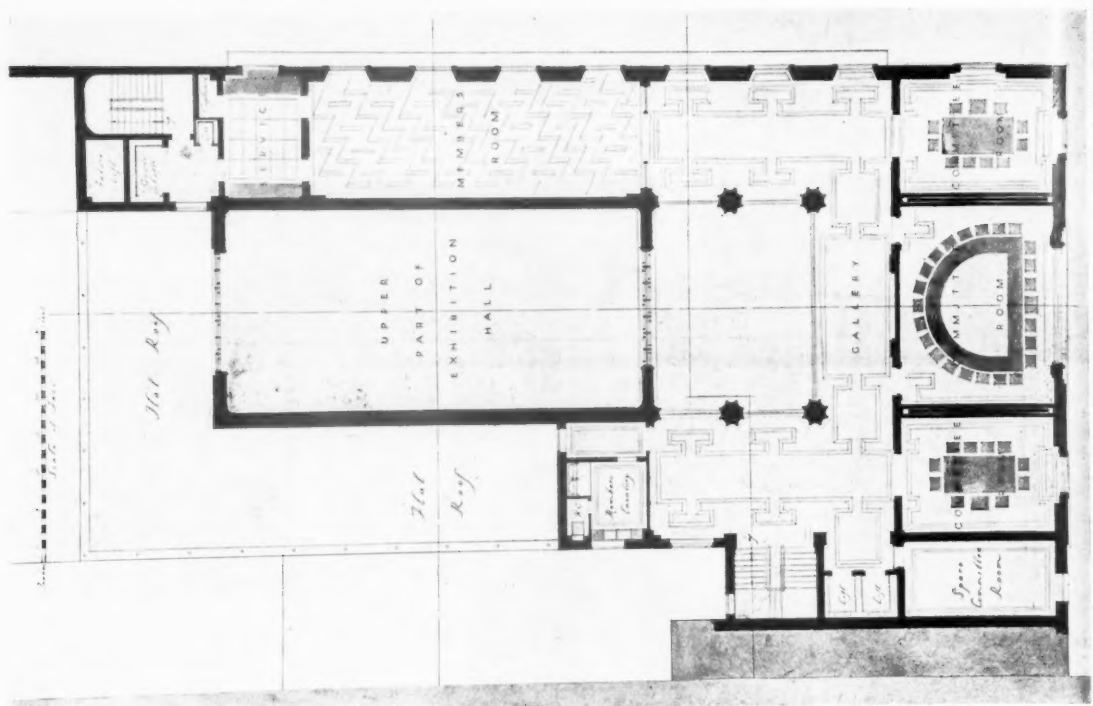
Acoustic Expert: Mr. Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A.



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

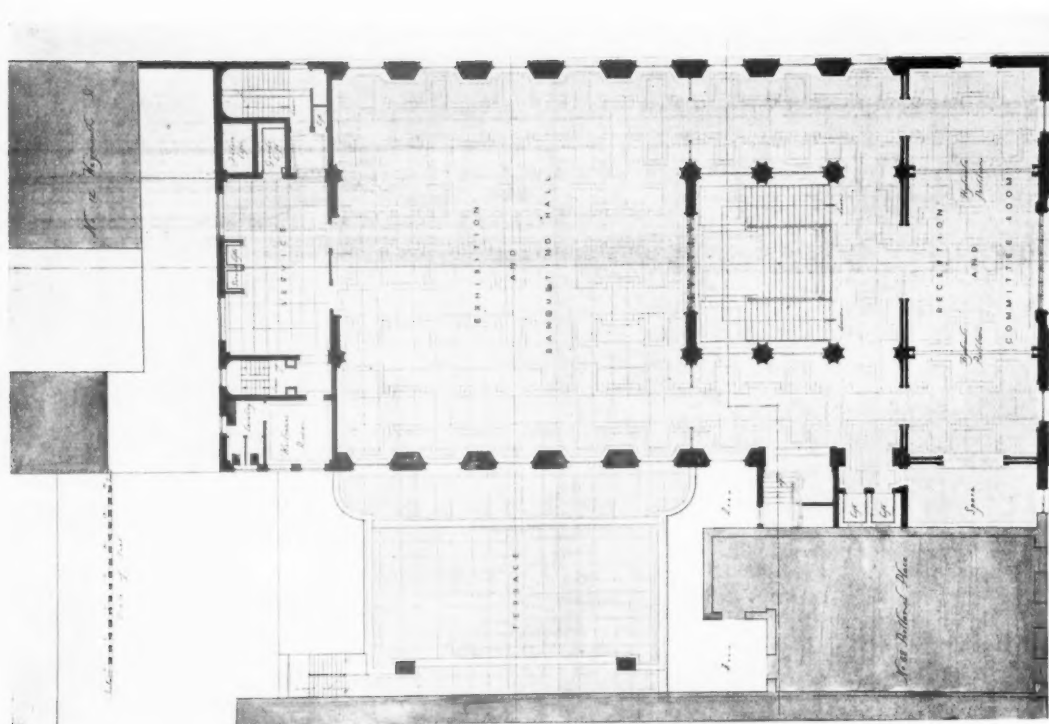


BASMENT PLAN



Block by "The Builder"

SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

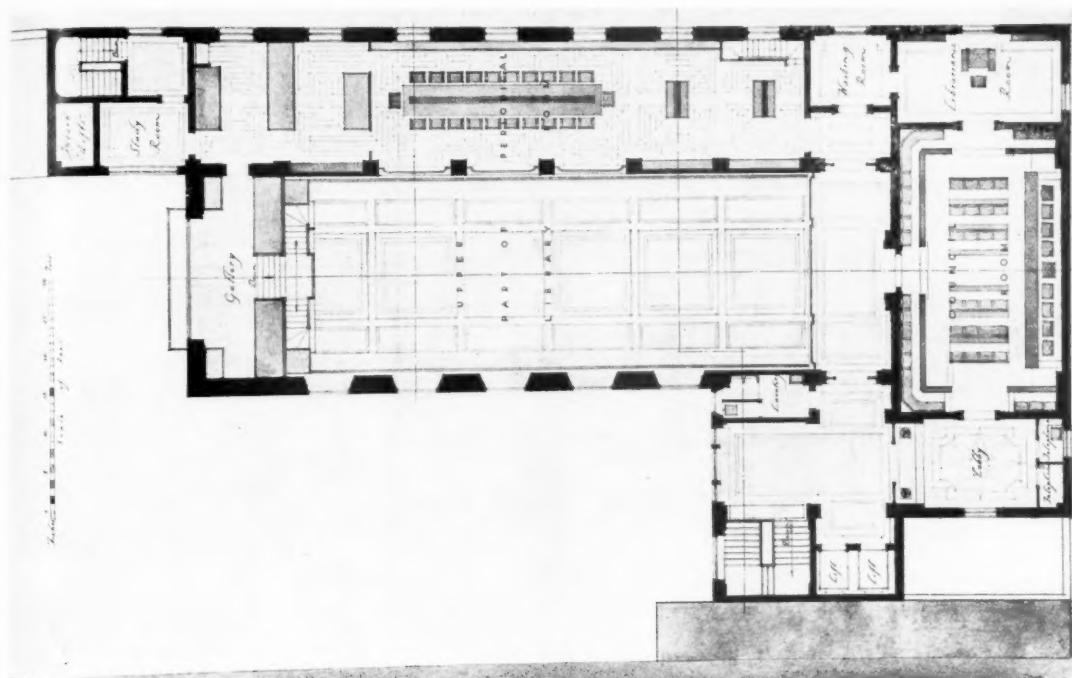


Block by "The Builder"

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

Block by "The Builder"

SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

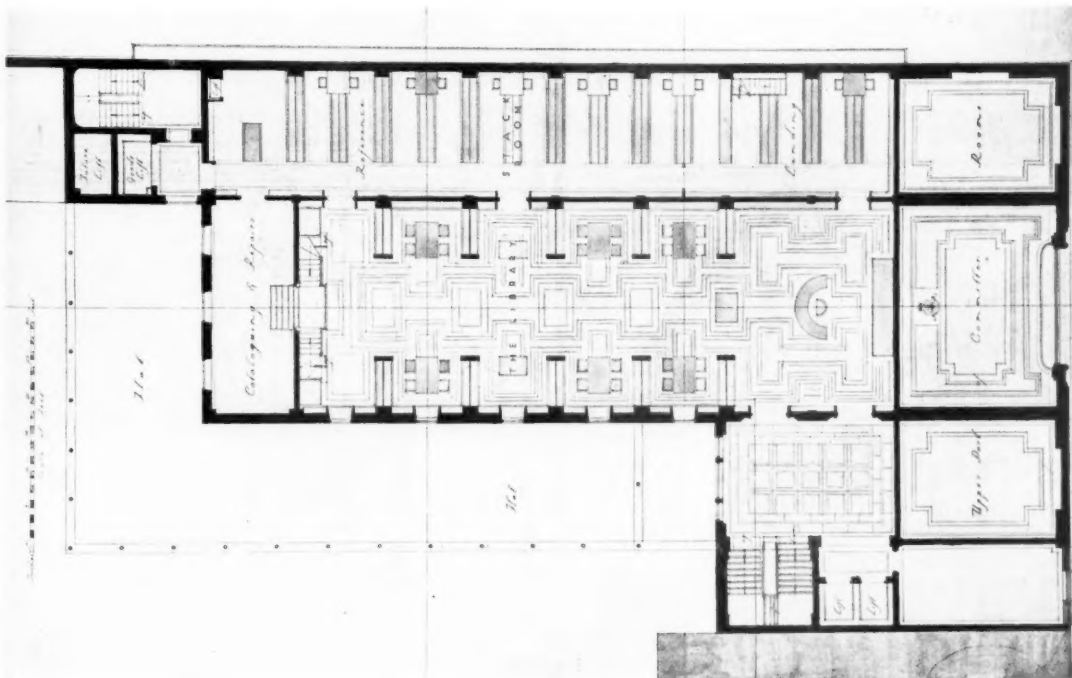


Block by "The Builder"

FOURTH-FLOOR PLAN.

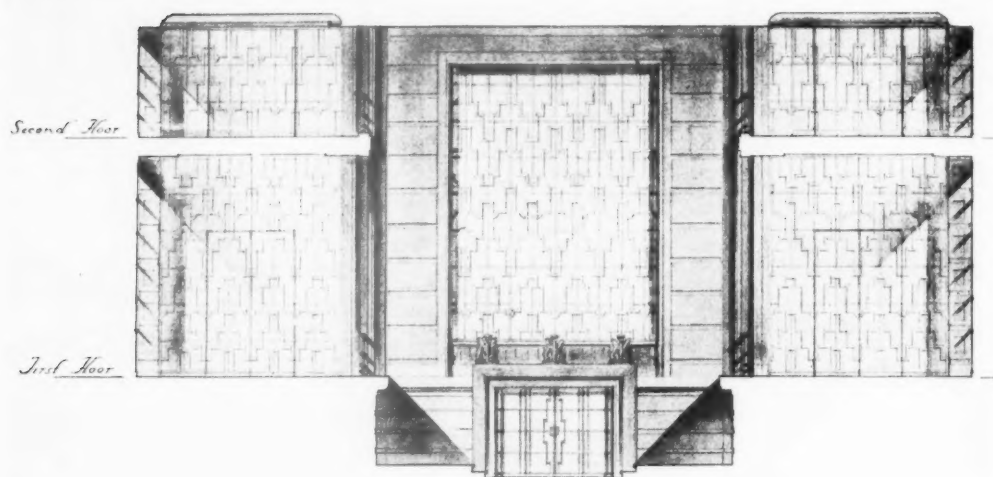
Block by "The Builder"

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



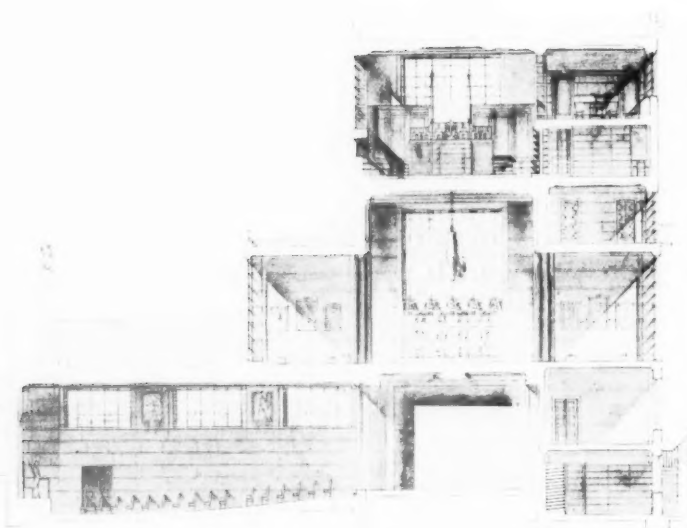
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THIRD-FLOOR PLAN.

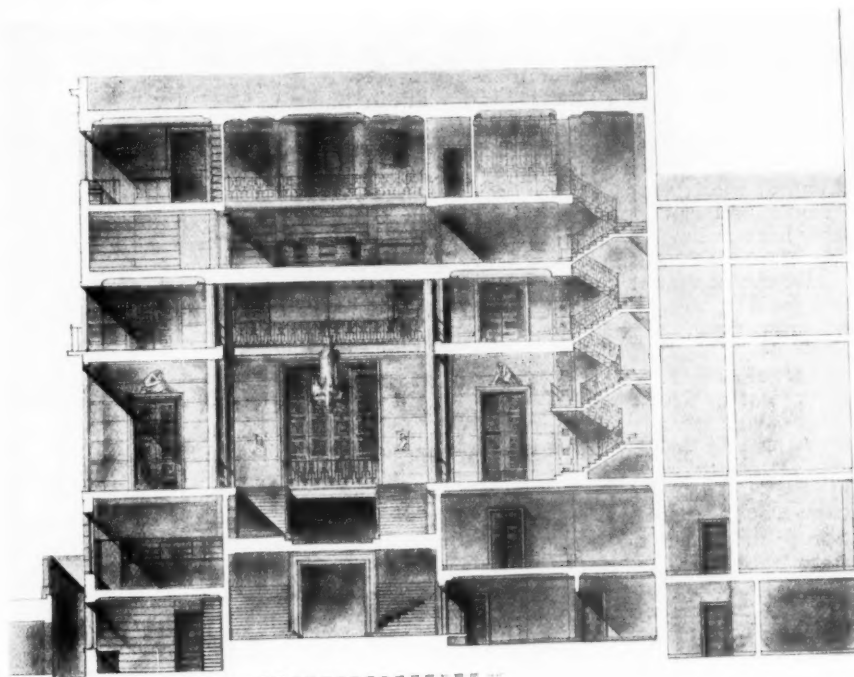


SECTION D - D

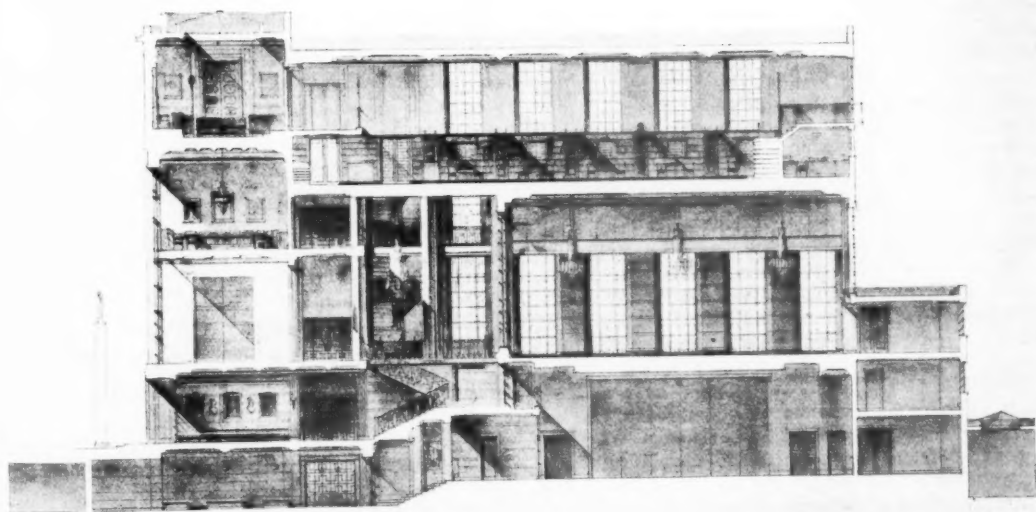
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SECTIONS



CROSS SECTION.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THE R.I.B.A. AND NO. 9 CONDUIT STREET

IN 1859 the Earl de Grey, in his Presidential speech to the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, expressed "the pride and pleasure he felt in presiding for the first time in a place where he might honestly say that they had a *locus standi*" and he contrasted the membership of 13 twenty-five years previously, when the Institute was founded, with the 154 Fellows, 139 Associates and 30 Honorary members in 1859. This speech of Earl de Grey has a melancholy interest, for it was his last public appearance in the R.I.B.A. after having been its President for almost a quarter of a century. He died suddenly one week later and unhappily could not see the increased prosperity he foretold in his last address.

During the greater part of its first 25 years of life the R.I.B.A. held its meetings at 16 Grosvenor Street, but long before the move was made it had become too large for such a temporary home and doubtless it was with some excitement that the first meeting was held in the more commodious rooms of No. 9 Conduit Street, which had been built in 1779 by James Wyatt for a certain Mr. Viner. A short time before the move "No. 9" had been bought by a new body called the Architectural Union Company, which was founded, with Sir Charles Barry as its chairman, for the accommodation of the Architectural Exhibition, the Architectural Photographic Society, and any other architectural bodies that might need a home, the R.I.B.A. particularly being considered. The Architectural Union built the first galleries at the rear but alas! its hope that the building would be dedicated for all time to the uses of Architectural societies was destined to disappointment, for both the Exhibition and Photographic Society died after a short life, leaving the R.I.B.A. and the A.A., which was here from 1859 to 1890, to hold aloft the banner of Architecture on the upper floors. The ground floor became the property of a music-seller and the galleries, after a short period in which they were used for general exhibitions, became Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's auction rooms.

The first floor, which the R.I.B.A. occupied, was almost filled by the library even then, and there was no special room for the staff. There was in fact only one paid official—a librarian—until in 1866 Charles Eastlake was appointed secretary; previous to this all the secretarial work had been done by the honorary secretaries.

In 1890 the music-seller was ousted and the front ground floor taken over to provide a secretary's room and a general committee room and a small and ill-lit general office; the assistant secretary and storage were in the basement.

In 1897 the second floor was taken over and the R.I.B.A. bought up all the shares in the Architectural Union Company that it did not possess already and took over the galleries from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. These were converted for our uses and made substantially as they are at present, the work being controlled by a

committee consisting of the President (Leonard Stokes, Ernest George, Henry Hart, Reginald Blomfield and Edwin Lutyens. A plan of the buildings at this date is given in the JOURNAL of 24 September 1910. A further reconstruction took place in 1924 when Mr. Arthur Keen enlarged the galleries and improved the lay-out of the rest of the ground floor, a plan of the building as converted is shown in the JOURNAL of 22 March 1924.

In 1909 the membership of the Institute was 2,700—today it is 7,200, and in the intervening period there has certainly been more than a proportionate increase in the business transacted. Anyone has only to read the JOURNAL to see how many committees, many of national importance, meet at the R.I.B.A., and how widespread are the affairs in which the R.I.B.A. plays a part, quite apart from its own internal business. The surprise to those in the know is not that a move has to be made in 1934 but that the R.I.B.A. has been able to restrain itself within the confined spaces of No. 9 Conduit Street for so long.

From about 1905 onwards it was, indeed, realised that new premises were absolutely essential, and long before the war negotiations were on foot for a new building in Portland Place. Other sites were also considered. The war, however, caused all plans of this kind to be suspended.

After the war the need was still more pressing. The Library was congested beyond endurance and was in constant danger from fire. All the growing activities of the R.I.B.A. were carried on in a hand-to-mouth fashion, pending the acquisition of a really suitable building. The office of the Board of Architectural Education was established behind a curtain on a landing on the Library stairs! The old "members' smoking room" became a typists' office, the members' common room had to be used continually for meetings and exhibitions.

In 1919 the search for a new building was resumed and for a long time it was thought the old University of London building in Burlington Gardens might be obtained. Meanwhile, other sites were being examined, until at last—in 1929—the Portland Place—Weymouth Street site was secured and the competition for the new building launched in 1931.

Mr. Robert Atkinson in the paper reported in this JOURNAL has dealt with the history and the results of the competition. In his last speech to the Institute as its President Earl de Grey referred to the future of the R.I.B.A. in these cautious terms: "The Institute now" ... (that it has more commodious premises) "has a fair chance of increased prosperity." He would doubtless be surprised to see the Institute to-day with a membership increased twenty-five-fold and still in the same building which we obtained largely through his representations. "The fair chance" has dealt generously with us and doubtless we can again repeat his remarks in 1932 with, however, less need than ever for his cautious qualification.

The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR A. E. RICHARDSON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., AND
MR. C. LOVETT GILL, F.R.I.B.A.

THE PRESIDENT, SIR RAYMOND UNWIN, IN THE CHAIR.

The PRESIDENT: I have now to present the R.I.B.A. Medal and Diploma for 1931 to Messrs. A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett Gill, Fellows of this Institute, for their building St. Margaret's House, Nos. 19 to 23 Wells Street, W.1. Most of you know it, most of you are as able to judge it as I am, or better able. I will only say we have come to look for scholarly work and interesting work, certainly for sincere work, from Professor Richardson and his partner. We have, in this building, one that represents those qualities, and I am sure that those of you who have seen it, and those who may see it in the future will unanimously agree that the Jury have chosen well in selecting this building to be marked by being awarded the London Gold Medal.

The Medal and Diploma were then presented.

Professor RICHARDSON (responding) said: Mr. President, my Lord, ladies and gentlemen, this is a very unusual experience for me. For the last thirty years I have myself been awarding medals, and I feel this is a species of rejuvenation; in other words, that I am entering upon my second youth. And certainly after seeing the designs for the new premises to-night I look to the future of the Royal Institute with hope. Only two minutes have been allowed to me, and I must not forget my partner, and I cannot in that time say all I would like to. First, there is the partnership which can be likened to married life. In a partnership you pledge everything: your lives, your sacred honour, your fortune. I think my partner is also entitled to say something on these lines. Regarding the award of the medal to the firm, I might say, quoting Dean Swift:

"Tis a maxim of the schools,

Flattery's the food for fools,

But there are times when your men of wit

Condescend to take a bit.

I may say, too, regarding the designs for the R.I.B.A. premises, that there is a very apposite quotation that applies to the criticism delivered by my friend Robert Atkinson. If my memory serves me, it is by Peter Pindus.

"The craze for fame attracts both great and small,

Better be damned than mentioned not at all."

I have now only one minute left at my disposal, and I must say that I cannot understand why this Medal was awarded to us at all. I did not put up for it. But I remember somebody saying, "Did your firm do that build-

ing?" I said, very humbly, "Yes." At a public meeting a fortnight ago, I think at the Art Workers' Guild, St. Margaret House was exhibited on the screen as a building of the type to be avoided. A wag said, "It has just received the Medal of the R.I.B.A." So, you see, there is some divergence of opinion, and one looks for that, really, and it is very healthy.

I do feel that this is an occasion to say something on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, its trends and purposes, the high ideals for which it stands, and its success—for it certainly is succeeding, it is not declining, it stands for the very highest. And in comparing this Institute with other institutes, and I do compare it with other institutes—from the outside, of course—I think this Institute is doing a noble work. And I should like to see more of the lesser work of members recognised than is the case now. There has been splendid work done, and is being done, by younger men all over the country, work which is passing comparatively unrecognised. It would be well if it could be arranged that such work could be seen, periodic exhibitions of it could possibly be held. And I should like to suggest that the R.I.B.A. Medal should be awarded to buildings erected during the last ten years. This would give buildings time to mellow and get into the fashion, not to be in and out of the fashion so quickly as now. There is no doubt of the fact that English architects have ideas perfectly right; but we are handicapped because this is a period of transition, but things are gradually settling down. Six weeks ago I was in Sweden, and I told Professor Ostberg that the Swedes were all merchants of Venice—they had not only had the pound of flesh, but the blood too. He said, "Professor Richardson, it is a yoke." I said, "No, it is no joke, it is a shackle."

It was of great interest to me to see that the Swedish architects were going back to cornices, very small ones at first, it is true. But cornices are coming in.

I have nothing more to say, I am covered with confusion, and I have no more notes.

Mr. C. LOVETT GILL [F.]: Mr. President, visitors and members, I am sure I have the sympathy of everybody in this room. If you had a professor as a partner you would realise that to speak after him is very difficult, and if a partnership were to consist of two professors it could not exist five minutes. My remarks come in the guise of an anti-climax, but I do not want you,

Sir, or this meeting to feel that I do not appreciate very thoroughly and heartily the honour of being associated with the London Architecture Medal; I do appreciate it very much. After one has passed the fifty mark the number of thrills one gets out of life is very small, one is supposed to have already tasted most of the joys of living. When I heard a voice over the telephone telling of this award I got what Americans usually term a "reaction," and I did feel that my partner and I had got something which we did not work specially for. It is like an unknown relation leaving you a lot of money—it just happens. In this case there are two partners, but there is only one medal, and that has disappeared!

That is all I have to say officially. Unofficially I would like to tell you the remainder of the short story my partner started. We were in Sweden, spending a day with a well-known professor, who has already received our Gold Medal in this room. He told us he had just received an invitation to go to America to receive the Gold Medal of the American Institute which corresponds over there to ours. He said, "Times are bad, America is a long way off, and I have no money, I cannot go." But, "If the Gold Medal was this size" (indicating about 9 inches in diameter). "Ah," he said, very expressively. My comment on that was, if they had sent the medal to him he would have gone and seen his "Uncle"—Sam.

The PRESIDENT: We should like to hear a few words

from Mr. Harold Sanderson, of Messrs. Arthur Sanderson and Sons, the owners of the building.

Mr. HAROLD SANDERSON: This, sir, is an honour I did not expect, and therefore I am glad to know that half a minute is all that can be allowed to me. It was actually a piece of pure good luck that I found Messrs. Richardson and Gill to undertake this quite small work as it appeared at the moment. And I have heard to-night that buildings are just as good when the cost has been reduced from £250,000 to £100,000; that will be a very useful piece of information to clients in the future! Mr. Richardson managed to put us up this building for much less money than it had been intended to spend on it, and therefore I may be allowed to say here and now that I congratulate them on their great success, and I am delighted to realise that I am associated with them in this great gathering to-night. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: We have with us Mr. Sydney Gluckstein, of Bovis, Ltd., who erected the building, and we would like a word from him.

Mr. SYDNEY GLUCKSTEIN: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I greatly appreciate the compliment you have paid me in asking me to address you this evening. I also, like Mr. Sanderson, am very proud to be associated with the building which has earned—and very appropriately, I think—the Medal of this Institute, and I would like to congratulate the architects upon their success. Thank you.





ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, 19 to 23 WELLS STREET, LONDON, W.1
 Professor A. E. Richardson and Mr. C. Lovett Gill
 Awarded the London Architecture Medal and Diploma for 1931

Reviews

THE GROUNDWORK OF AVIATION

SOME RECENT BOOKS ON AERODROME PLANNING AND DESIGN.*

REVIEWED BY JOHN DOWER, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Since *International Airports*, by Stedman S. Hanks, probably the first book on aerodrome design in English, was published in the United States in 1929 (see review, JOURNAL, 9 August 1930), there has been a considerable further supply of books and pamphlets dealing with the groundwork of aviation from a number of different aspects. The most important of these, whose titles are noted below,* have all been added to the R.I.B.A. Library.

By far the most useful to the practical aerodrome designer in Britain, is Mr. Lewis-Dale's *Aviation and the Aerodrome*. Mr. Lewis-Dale, Assistant Director of Works at the Air Ministry, is an engineer, and writes from an engineering point of view, wisely avoiding any incursion into the spheres of architect and town planner. This makes the book all the more valuable to the architect who wants to obtain the engineering and aeronautical facts without the colouring of any æsthetic theories and to develop his own plans from the conditioning facts and not from ready-made sample schemes. For the town-planning aspect, Mr. Lewis-Dale refers his readers to the R.I.B.A. Aerodromes Committee's first report, *Town Planning and Aviation* (JOURNAL, 7 March 1931) and for the architectural aspect to the future reports of that committee, of which he is a member. His own very thorough treatment covers the selection and preparation of aerodrome sites, the surfacing and drainage of the various parts of landing grounds, and the requirements

and construction of hangars, etc., for both land and sea aircraft and of airship-sheds. Each section preserves an admirable balance between cautious generalisation and specific example; and care is taken to avoid the mistake of stating the requirements at a level far beyond present needs or financial possibilities. Illustration by photographs and diagrams is ample throughout. The last two chapters deal with the design of aerodrome "stations" and the general layout of buildings. These are much more fundamentally an architects' job, and the author rightly devotes to them only an outline treatment; but it may be doubted whether an imaginary scheme, very ambitious in scale and not without some questionable details in arrangement, makes a very satisfactory basis for discussion in this section.

Of similar scope and engineering approach are two other books, German and American. *Flughafenanlagen*, by Herr von Beyer-Desimon, a Stuttgart engineer, with contributions by other Continental experts, is a mine of information on all civil engineering aspects of aviation. Essentially a compilation, the book's different parts vary considerably in scale of treatment, and the sequence is not always satisfactory. Especially valuable is the large amount of description and analysis of existing Continental aerodromes and their buildings, both hangars and stations. Technical equipment—wireless, lighting, signals, fuel supply—is very fully dealt with. The text is adequately accompanied by illustrations, plans and charts, but some of them are over-small and indistinct. There is no index, but there is a useful bibliography with many references to articles in the technical journals of all countries.

Airport Design and Construction is one of an excellent series of Aeronautics Bulletins produced by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which our own Air Ministry might do well to use as a model for civil flying publications. This pamphlet of only 58 pages is naturally on a considerably more restricted scale than the books already noticed, but it gives a clear and well-arranged analysis of the requirements governing the selection and development of airports and seaplane airports as related to United States conditions. In some respects the problems vary considerably from those in Britain; in particular, the artificial surfacing and disposition of landing strips and runways receives detailed treatment little applicable, as yet, to our more richly grassed fields. Much more elaborate Government standards for the rating of fields, for air-marking and for airport-lighting have been worked out in America than

* *Aviation and the Aerodrome*. By H. A. Lewis-Dale. London: Charles Griffin and Co., 1932. 15s.

Flughafenanlagen. By M. von Beyer-Desimon and others. Berlin: Wilhelm Ernst und Sohn, 1931.

Airport Design and Construction (Aeronautics Bulletin No. 2). Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Washington, U.S.A.; Govt. Printing Office, 1931.

Report of Committee on Airport Drainage and Surfacing. Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Washington, U.S.A.; Govt. Printing Office, 1932.

Report of Committee on Airport Zoning and Eminent Domain. Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Washington, U.S.A.; Govt. Printing Office, 1931.

Airports: Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis (Harvard City Planning Studies, 1). By H. V. Hubbard, M. McClintock and F. B. Williams. Cambridge, U.S.A.; Harvard Univ. Press, 1930. \$3.50.

A Guide to Aerodrome Lighting. Issued by the British Standards Institution. London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1932. 2s.

American Airport Designs. Issued by the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., New York, U.S.A.; Taylor, Rogers and Bliss, [1930] \$3.00.

Neuzeitlicher Verkehrsbau. By H. Gescheit and K. Wittmann. Potsdam: Müller and J. Kiepenheuer, 1931.

Buildings for Aerodromes. Issued by the British Steelwork Association. London: [1932].

here; all these are fully explained. On the other hand, airport buildings are very summarily dealt with, in terms only of the services they are required to house.

The *Report of Committee on Airport Drainage and Surfacing* (38 pages) is a valuable expansion of a portion of the ground covered by "Airport Design and Construction." Again only American conditions are discussed, but with obvious adjustments the report is generally applicable to European landing-grounds or sites and takes the subjects it covers about as far as possible for any generalised statement. No revolutionary proposals are made. The various attempts to solve the difficult problems of runway surfacing are carefully assessed, after what were obviously wide and laborious inquiries. It is interesting to note that the committee anticipate that tail-wheels will have completely replaced tail-skids, so destructive of surfaces, in another two years.

A further publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the *Report of Committee on Airport Zoning and Eminent Domain* (14 pages) relates the problems of aerodrome provision to town planning law and administration. American town-planning law, though different in almost every detail of structure and nomenclature, is directed to the same ends as our own; and it is illuminating if not directly useful to see it tackling the same problems. The necessity and legality of public action to earmark aerodromes and their sites and to restrain obstructive development round them is generally admitted in both countries; the difficult question is, How far should such action be subject to compensation? Britain makes a broad distinction in actions of this sort between "reservation" (compensatable) and "zoning" (non-compensatable); in America such action is under powers known as "eminent domain" and "police power" respectively. British legislation lays down as concretely as possible a list of non-compensatable actions and leaves doubtful cases to the Minister's discretion, official arbitrators, and the courts. America's looser federal structure and wider separation of administrative and judicial functions has made any such centralised system impossible. More or less independent action by local authorities varies greatly from State to State and place to place, but the courts as arbiters are (or should be) guided by a general principle of very great jurisprudential interest:—

"For a statute or other governmental act to be a valid exercise of the power of eminent domain or of police power . . . it must in either case tend to promote the public health, safety, morals or general welfare. What, then, is the line of difference between these two powers? The analysis of the cases seems to show that it is largely one of degree. Is it reasonable and proper, under all the circumstances, that the public good sought should be attained without compensation to those whose rights are to be limited to this end? If, on the whole, those affected are benefited by the measure, if the right surrendered can no longer, in the light of advancing public opinion, be retained in its fullness by its present possessor, if the sacrifice to him is slight, or if the number affected is great, so that compensation

is impracticable—in all such cases compensation is not provided for; otherwise the law demands it. In the decision history, custom, opinion, as well as surrounding circumstances play their part."

Mr. F. B. Williams, the author of this admirably clear statement of principle, which has been endorsed by the higher American courts, is one of the contributors to the most detailed town-planning study of aviation that has yet been produced. *Airports: Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* is the first of a series of research studies sponsored by the Harvard University Graduate School of City Planning, founded in 1929 under the leadership of Professor and Mrs. Hubbard. The book is in three sections: The Airport in the City Plan, Airport Administration, and The Law of Airports. It is a characteristic of American research that it concentrates a great deal of attention on mere "fact-finding"—the exhaustive and uncritical tabulation of what is actually being done; this process here, though strictly confined to a limited number of American airports, fills a laborious and excessive share, admirable in a progress report but unnecessary, except in summarised form, in a scientific monograph. If such matter—in any case of little or no interest to British readers—be disregarded, there remains little over 100 pages, and the book, though very well produced and well (though rather sparsely) illustrated, is short value for money. The treatment is clear and well balanced, though confined to American practice and problems—a somewhat narrow point of view for a university research. The most valuable part is in the first section by Professor Hubbard, where airports and airways, present and future, are related to other forms of transport and to the residential, commercial, industrial and recreational life of cities.

There are no British official or university publications to compare with these American studies; our Air Ministry has been content to give a measure of support and stimulation to work by professional and trade institutions, whose labours have as yet borne little fruit in publications other than papers in technical journals. The British Standards Institution's *Guide to Aerodrome Lighting* is, however, a valuable step in the right direction. Invention and experiment have found in aerodrome lighting a very attractive field and have produced a great variety of equipment and method. To avoid a dangerous confusion it is essential that national and, if possible, international definitions and standards should be established; for to the pilot uniformity and reliability are more important than isolated perfection. Expert committees have been at work on this problem, and this brief *Guide* is a first instalment of their agreed conclusions. Since to be effective an aerodrome's lighting system must be designed integrally with its buildings, the aerodrome architect is deeply interested in the progress of these efforts for standardisation.

The three volumes which remain to be noticed are of more importance for their illustrations than for their text. The Lehigh Portland Cement Company of

America organised at the end of 1929, when the American aviation boom was at its height, an architectural competition for the design of a first-class airport. *American Airport Designs* is a very lavish reproduction of more than forty of the best schemes submitted, with brief critical notes. Concentration of interest on elaborate arrangements of runways and the vast scale of the projected buildings somewhat limit the usefulness of the volume, but many thoughtful plans and layouts are included, and some original ideas of great interest. Satisfactory elevational design is much less frequent. The discriminating may learn much from this book, but will imitate little.

Neuzeitlicher Verkehrsbau is an annotated collection of nearly 400 reproductions of photographs and drawings of existing and proposed buildings for transport of all kinds: railway stations, garages, canal works, etc., as well as aerodromes, which however occupy a disproportionately large space—nearly half the volume. Production is in every way admirable, but the designs repro-

duced are of very varying merit; they follow no logical arrangement and are far from covering the subject. Some of the Lehigh competition designs are here reproduced, also the winning designs of the R.I.B.A. Aerodrome Competition. Full details of the present and future development of the leading German aerodromes are the most valuable feature; among others the outstanding examples of Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart are dealt with, but the excellent buildings of Dortmund aerodrome, completed so long ago as 1926, are unaccountably omitted.

The British Steelwork Association's booklet *Building for Aerodromes*, is content to illustrate, by about fifty photographs, the existing buildings of some British, Continental and American aerodromes in which steel-frame construction has played a leading part. A brief introduction shows how Britain is lagging behind other countries in aerodrome provision and outlines the advantages of steel construction, especially in flexibility and adaptability, for aerodrome work.

THE SECOND ROYAL COMMISSION VOLUME ON HEREFORDSHIRE

REVIEWED BY G. H. JACK, F.S.A., M.INST.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

HEREFORDSHIRE. VOL. II (EAST). *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments*. London, 1932. H.M.S.O. £1 10s.

The first volume dealt with South-West Herefordshire and gave a foretaste of what might be expected of subsequent volumes. The same arrangement of data has been adopted, the monuments being described under their towns or villages which are arranged alphabetically, the main body of the inventory being preceded by a chapter surveying them generally in five sections: Prehistoric Monuments and Earthworks, Roman Monuments and Roman Earthworks, English Ecclesiastical Monuments, English Secular Monuments, and Unclassified Monuments.

These Inventories are unique productions, full of interest even to those who do not profess knowledge of archaeology or architecture. The scholarly descriptions of the various objects, from stately Church to humble cottage, are direct and clear and entirely free from that high colouring so often met with in works of less merit. This treatment of a most fascinating subject is very refreshing.

To those who know Herefordshire best, the contents of this volume are a surprise. It is really amazing to find how many buildings and other objects of great interest have passed until now unnoticed, even by the local Archaeological Society (the Woolhope Club) which has been in existence for 90 years. It is a revelation of what this western county possesses in the realm of the beauty of craftsmanship.

The Commissioners recommend no less than 70 monuments in Eastern Herefordshire as "especially worthy of preservation," of which the following are a few:—

1. The famous Entrenchments known as the British Camp, on the Herefordshire side of the Malvern Hills.
2. The site of the Romano-British town of Magna, near Kenchester, of which a good plan is given and illustrations of some mosaic pavements.

3. The Great Camp at Sutton Walls, near Hereford, traditionally connected with King Offa and Ethelbert.
4. The lovely moated Brinsop Court, dating from the fourteenth century.
5. The quaint and well-preserved moated timber house of the fourteenth century date at Brockhampton, Bromyard, with its later gatehouse.
6. Several fine timbered buildings at Ledbury, among which are
 - (a) The seventeenth century Market Hall, ascribed to that Master of timber constructions, John Abel.
 - (b) Ledbury Park, a sixteenth century house.
 - (c) The Feathers Hotel, sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Four bridges are included, all over the River Lugg. Two as early as the fourteenth century, one of the sixteenth and one of the seventeenth, all of which have within recent years been carefully preserved by the County Council. The fourteenth-century bridge known as Lugg Mill Bridge is of special interest; it occupies the site of a Roman crossing and its arch stones are curiously joggled.

Important as these structures are and worthy of the Commissioners' special notice, it must have been a difficult task to decide on the omission from this list of buildings recommended for preservation of some at least of the gems of architecture described in the volume.

It is a pity that some lead as to how the monuments are to be preserved does not accompany the recommendations. The aesthetic and practical value of these treasures should be a national concern and it is difficult to imagine that the necessary preservation can be accomplished by local effort alone.

Herefordshire is especially rich in half-timbered buildings of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Fine illustrations of no less than 50 of these are given. It is grievous to see the stone tiled and thatched roofs of these picturesque farm-houses and cottages falling into ruin and being replaced by corrugated iron and asbestos. The best examples ought certainly to be protected against this treatment which converts beauty into ugliness.

The numerous plans of churches, houses and camps are all clearly drawn and very informative. The illustrations of church effigies are excellent and prove how rich the county is in such things. In short, the whole volume is a delight to the architect, archaeologist and artist alike. It is supplied with a full index and very useful glossary. A map drawn to a scale of half-an-inch to a mile, purporting to show the location of the monuments, is also included, but this is disappointing, being much crowded and too small to be of real use.

ANCIENT BRIDGES

THE ANCIENT BRIDGES OF MID AND EASTERN ENGLAND. By E. Jervoise, A.M.Inst.C.E. Written on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Lond.: The Architectural Press, 1932. 5s. 6d.

Reviewed by P. S. HUDSON [A.]

The temporary and permanent crossing of waterways for men and animals has from time immemorial presented fascinating problems in design and construction, consequently the bridge holds a unique place in the art and science of building. The creation of the architect and engineer, it must serve the precise purpose of its particular site and use, with strict adherence to the demands of function. It is a vulnerable point in peace and war, and a factor of importance in social and economic history. All of these qualities and functions make a bridge an absorbing subject and in the case of ancient bridges of this country a fascinating one.

Mr. Jervoise is to be congratulated on having produced the third of these interesting records. The book is a careful study of the old bridges of about 22 counties; and in the excellent foreword we are told that the fourth volume, which no doubt will be eagerly awaited, will deal with Wales and Western England.

The author has taken great pains to give us detailed historical and constructional information, together with dimensions, cost of repairs, and local legend. We are led from the source of each river, pausing at the bridges in turn: and comparison is drawn in certain cases.

Mr. Jervoise presents his facts and data with clearness and without prejudice. Such an instructive survey as this can of course only include those bridges at crossings shown on the large-scale maps printed about the end of the eighteenth century, the latter part of which appears to have been the greatest period of English bridge building.

The photographs are clear, taken from good positions and give a vivid insight into the incomparable beauty of many of these ancient structures that appear so much a part and parcel of the surrounding countryside.

One feels that the author has carried out his task with ability, sympathy, and restraint; the work representing much careful industry.

It is to be hoped that measured drawings will eventually be made, most certainly in the case of those bridges threatened by demolition or alteration.

In these unsettled days and in an age of mass production and the machine, it is deeply gratifying to find such a book published.

Too many things of beauty are allowed to slip away unrecorded. The book is of useful size and suitable for the tourist: it is well printed and with no surplus letterpress. Clear and useful references are provided.

For visitors, owners, and local authorities this work is strongly recommended.

Correspondence

G. BOUET'S DRAWINGS OF FRENCH ARCHITECTURE

Fiveways.

Upper Deal.

27 November 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—It is with very great interest that I see that the Institute, through the generosity of Mr. R. F. Dodd, F.R.I.B.A., has become possessed of so many of M. Bouet of Caen's beautiful sketches.

At the close of the last century, when I used to stay with the late James Parker in his house in The Turl, Oxford, I had the pleasure of seeing many of these drawings; and envied the owner. Mr. Parker delighted to tell me how he and his father, J. H. Parker, accompanied by M. Bouet, wandered through France in their travelling chaise, noting gems of architecture, and having them sketched then and there...

Turner and Parker's "Domestic Architecture in England," 1851-3, reproduces as engravings many

French details by M. Bouet to illustrate the foreign treatment of work corresponding in date to the English.

—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

W. P. D. STEBBING [L.].

THE VILLAGES OF ENGLAND

Eton College,

Windsor.

22 November 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—I am very grateful to Mr. Hick for his review of my book on the *Villages of England*. I am conscious of having intruded rather rashly on what has usually been a preserve of practising architects, and I am conscious of having deserved some of their very kindly corrections, in particular with relation to mediæval brick. But a few of Mr. Hick's remarks seem to call for some reply.

I am taken to task for saying that a *row* of slate upon the skyline is an unpardonable offence. Let my reviewer ponder the words which I have put in italics. I am more ready to qualify my condemnation of slate in the Brendon Hills, but I

hope that my reviewer does not think that Dunster owes its beauty to that material. Does he regret the recent removal of the slate hanging from the church tower of Treborough? I for one do not, and I maintain that thatch is the more natural covering for these houses, which lie for the most part in the folds of the hills. The introduction of slate as a roofing material has, despite its undeniable practical advantages, been an aesthetic disaster over most of England. Only where the bleakness, or openness, of the hill-sides is the chief aesthetic asset in the landscape, would I justify its use on æsthetic grounds.

I agree to some extent about the *lias* in Somerset church towers, and I have shared Mr. Hick's disappointment at Cole Abbots. But *lias*, there, has at least some of the practical advantages of slate and is, incidentally, of the same colour. Its rougher surface, however, gives a greater variety of tone.

"White glazed brick" is an impression more easily gained from a photograph than on the spot.

With regard to thatch in the East and the West, might I suggest that the difference of material is, precisely, a ground for comparison and not a bar to it?

My remarks on the North are, naturally, only a wide generalisation, and only as such do I believe them to be true. "Ornament of any sort *hardly* exists at all." The doorcases which your reviewer mentions are easily covered by the qualification.

Lastly, I am glad to know from Mr. Hick that "in due course, no doubt, every aspect of the builders' art in England will be available." I only wished to welcome, and possibly to hasten the good work.—Yours faithfully,

A. K. WICKHAM.

Obituary

JAMES THEODORE HALLIDAY [F.].

The untimely death of Mr. J. Theodore Halliday, which occurred on 14 November at Wilmslow, is a great loss to the profession in Manchester and the North. Though he was only 50 years of age he had already achieved much.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Halliday, a Wesleyan minister. After being articled to Messrs. Taylor and Simister of Oldham, he entered the office of Mr. John Brooke of Manchester. He was first in the Intermediate and the Final, and won the Ashpitel prize. He then set up in practice and founded the firm of Halliday and Agate. Mr. Halliday was a past president of the Manchester Society of Architects, and at the time of his death was Vice-Chairman of the Allied Presidents' Conference, so that in the normal course of events he would have become chairman of that body and a vice-president of the Institute.

He designed the Stockport War Memorial and Art Gallery, a scholarly classical building, and amongst his works may be mentioned the Festival Hall at Alderley Edge and the Oxford Hall, Oxford Road, Manchester. The great Battersea Power Station, now nearing completion, is in the main his conception, in collaboration with Messrs. C. S. Allott and Sons, the civil engineers, and Sir Giles Scott as consultant architect.

Theo. Halliday will probably be remembered more as an expert in housing and as a designer of the "middling house." Wilmslow and the surrounding Cheshire country has many simple and attractive residences, built by him, which possess an unusual charm, and his housing schemes at Wilmslow and Knutsford are of particular excellence.

It would be difficult to compute the value of his contribution to Manchester and its neighbourhood, and his was a personality that could ill be spared. One had to know him to realise his sterling worth, for his gifts of brain and heart were not at first obvious. Though he was never strong in body he had a mind that never tired, and there seemed to be no end to the energy that he would devote to the causes of architecture and good building when the hard day's work at the office was done. At the College of Technology, where he lectured on the æsthetic properties of building materials, and at the University School of Architecture, where he lectured on housing and town planning, he preached the gospel so dear to his heart, and made many converts.

But his field was wider even than this. As a public lecturer

and as a broadcaster he would enlighten lay audiences with a lucid exposition of the value of architecture to the community. His simple eloquence was an unusual gift. He could give an address without a note that was as perfectly constructed and expressed as if it were read from a carefully written manuscript. He had an encyclopædic brain, but combined with this a faculty for detail and a creative imagination. He had the same faculty in music, and an authority has said that he could have taken his D.Mus. in his stride, so all round was his musical knowledge.

But it is as a housing reformer that his real genius lay. Apart from the many schemes that he won in competition and carried out, he was honorary architect to Manchester Housing (1926) Ltd., which built a number of working-class houses at rents below the Corporation level. No mention of his services to the community would be complete without recognising all that he did, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, as a member of the Manchester Civic Advisory Committee, and in particular his work for the Wythenshawe estate, where he placed his wide experience in housing matters at the disposal of the Corporation. The work that he so generously gave there will bear fruit in future schemes on account of the higher standard set by him.

Theo. Halliday believed that "art is service as well as delight." He has gone when his powers were at their height, when much was still to be expected of his unusually many-sided brain. His place as a citizen of Manchester will be hard to fill, for few gave such quiet, efficient, and ungrudging service as he.

E. E. BEAUMONT [A.].

Mr. E. E. Beaumont was the only son of Mr. Eugene Beaumont and was with his father in practice in the City of London. His interests, mainly historical and literary, extended over a wide field. He was a member of the Royal Archaeological and the Kent Archaeological Societies, also of the Johnson Society of London and of the Farringdon Ward Club. In Sidcup he was the treasurer of the Literary and Scientific Society, and was recently elected chairman of the Dartford Antiquarian Society. Mr. Beaumont was also a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Needle-makers Company, and he took a great interest in the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, of which he was a member.

Prior to the war he had been a member of the Artists' Rifles, and was called up for active service in August 1914, and served through the war, mostly abroad.

Mr. Beaumont had a wide circle of friends, and his death will be felt keenly by those who were privileged to know him intimately.

Allied Societies

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Messrs. H. H. Castle and G. Shepherd, students of the Leeds School of Architecture, read papers on 24 November at the Leeds College of Art, on their studies and experiences in Italy, France, Germany and Holland, as winners of the "Nicholson" travelling Scholarships offered by the Society. Mr. J. A. Naylor, a student, took the chair.

Both papers were profusely illustrated, and the scholarship winner, were accorded thanks by acclamation for the interesting exhibitions.

Mr. B. R. Gribbon took the chair at a meeting of the Society held at Church House, Bradford, on 17 November, when Mr. W. T. Benslyn gave a paper on "Modern Cinema Theatres."

Mr. Benslyn opened his discussion by saying that cinema design offered a unique opportunity for original planning. He enumerated the particular problems of cinema designing, and dealt with such points as interior lighting and decoration, site, seating accommodation, lavatories, screen and projection arrangements, the planning of the entrance hall, exits and gangways, orchestra accommodation, and the design of cafés, and treated in more detail the question of sight lines and heating and ventilation. He then traced the development of cinema designing since the early experiments of the P.C.T. Circuit under Dr. Jupp, such as the Regent, Brighton, and in illustration of his points gave examples of recent English, Continental and American cinemas for purposes of comparison. He analysed in detail the designs for the Redditch, Smethwick, Chester and Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, cinemas. The lecture was illustrated by slides of modern cinemas in England and abroad.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Butler Wilson and seconded by Mr. Stocks.

On 1 December Mr. B. R. Gribbon, president, took the chair at a meeting of the above held at the School of Art, Harrogate, when a paper on "Architecture as a Public Service" was read by Mr. Joseph Addison, principal of the Leeds School of Architecture.

The lecturer defined architecture as the art of enclosing space for the purposes of habitation or employment; and a work of architecture as being the crystallisation of an inspired idea inherent in the programme, humanised by function and realised by structure; the whole made possible by an artistic impulse, permeating the entire evolution from thought to fact. Unlike the science of engineering, it was only

indirectly associated with quantitative aspects, and that because the material function which architecture has to provide was only a part, and, he thought, a small part, of its purpose.

An analysis of his definition would reveal the fact that the needs and aspirations of the community govern, directly or indirectly, all aspects of such work, for it was from the public that architecture derived its main stimulus and direction, and for that reason it has been said that each age received the architecture it deserved. The lecturer showed how in each age the governing factor in the evolution of art had been the specific desires of each race and people. In explaining the meaning of the word "function" as a process, the lecturer said it meant the proportion of spaces in cube form in relation to each other so that the normal occupations of the inhabitants might be efficiently performed. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides, and at its close a vote of thanks was tendered to its author by Councillor C. H. Plackett, of Harrogate.

THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

At the Monthly Meeting of the Council of the R.I.A.S., held at 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh—Mr. John Begg (F.), President, in the chair—the Secretary reported that the completion of the revision of the General Conditions of Contract relative to building works in Scotland would probably be effected at an early date. It was also reported that the Department of Health for Scotland were presently preparing a model set of Building Bye-laws for issue to County Councils, this set to incorporate Bye-laws similar to those included in the Department's model set for Burghs, with such modifications as may be necessary, having regard to the different statutory powers under which County Bye-laws are made.

A Committee of Arrangements was agreed in connection with the Incorporation Annual Convention to be held in Edinburgh on 2 June next.

The Council received with much acceptance an oil portrait of Mr. John Watson, A.R.S.A., Glasgow, past President: the portrait, which was painted by Mr. James B. Anderson, A.R.S.A., being presented to the Incorporation by Mr. Watson. Consideration was given to the design of the Hydro-electric Generating Station Building at Tummel Bridge.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

A particularly successful function was held in the Cardiff Technical College on Saturday, 12 November 1932, when about 250 past and present students of the Welsh School of Architecture and their friends were present at a dance arranged by the School of Architecture Club, which is affiliated to the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch). The students of the School designed and carried out a very interesting scheme of decoration for the Assembly Hall, in which the dance was held.

On 1 December Mr. W. S. Purchon, Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, presided over a large audience of students of the School, members of the South Wales Institute of Architects, and others interested in acoustical problems, when Mr. Hope Bagenal [J.] lectured on "Acoustics and Good Planning." He dealt in an illuminating manner with a number of acoustical problems, showing not only the very special need for care to be taken in the planning and arrangement of concert halls, lecture theatres, etc., but also laid stress on the great importance of careful consideration being given to the materials used, emphasising some of the difficulties which have

arisen through the abandonment of traditional building materials. An interesting discussion followed the lecture.

A design subject involving special acoustical requirements had previously been set to the students in the Welsh School of Architecture and after the discussion Mr. Bagenal criticised each of the sketch designs submitted.

On the following morning Mr. Bagenal gave a second lecture to the students on the special requirements of concert halls.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The second Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, 4 November 1932. After the confirmation of the election of officers, the retiring President, Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., introduced the President Elect, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, V.P.R.I.B.A., who delivered the Presidential Address. An interesting programme of activities has been organised by the Committee, and all past students of the Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture are invited to join the Society. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at the Polytechnic.

Membership Lists

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ELECTION 9 JANUARY 1933

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday 9 January 1933. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 20 December 1932.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

WILSON: JOHN SIGISMUND, Fellow of the City and Guilds of London Institute, M.Inst.C.E., 47 Claverton Street, S.W.1. Nominated by the Council of the R.I.B.A.

AS FELLOWS (17)

ITCHER: ALBERT JOHN [J. 1919], 2 Express Mansions, Edgware: "Hilton," Bellfield Avenue, Harrow Weald, Harrow. Proposed by Cecil G. Butler, Herbert A. Welch and Herbert Kenchington.

NORTON: CHARLES JOSEPH [J. 1922], Architect to the Norfolk County Council, Stracey Road, Norwich: "Park Point," Earham Five-ways, Norwich. Proposed by J. A. Gotch and C. E. Varndell and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

STANLEY: LESLIE STUART, M.A.Cantab. [J. 1930], Bartlett School of Architecture, London University, W.C.1; 7 Heathway, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Professor S. D. Adshad and Matthew J. Dawson.

WATERHOUSE: MICHAEL THEODORE, M.C., B.A.Oxon. [J. 1920], Staple Inn Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1; The Manor House, Yattendon, Berkshire. Proposed by Walter Tapper, E. Stanley Hall and Henry M. Fletcher.

WILLIAMS: EDWIN, M.A., B.Arch. [J. 1922], 36 South Frederick Street, Dublin; West Pier, Howth, Co. Dublin. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

The following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

AGATE: CHARLES GUSTAVE, 14 John Dalton Street, Manchester: 49 Polefield Road, Blackley, Manchester. Proposed by J. Hubert Worthington, Francis Jones and Dr. Percy S. Worthington.

ARMSTEAD: LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD BURNIE, M.C., 10 Booth Street, Bradford; Selby House, Granby Road, Harrogate. Proposed by John C. Procter, Eric Morley and Wm. Illingworth.

CHERMAYEFF: SERGIUS IVAN, 173 Oxford Street, W.1; 52 Abbey Road, N.W.8. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum, Edward Maufe and Christian Barman.

CRIMP: ARTHUR GERALD, 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; 4 Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Professor William G. Newton and A. Gilbert Scott.

KENNARD: CECIL, F.S.I., 143 Bow Road, E.3; "Gara," Downsides Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by John Dovaston, H. D. Scarles-Wood and F. E. Mennie.

OSTERLON: SIR MATTHEW MONTGOMERIE, Bart., 4 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh; Spylaw Cottage, Colinton, Midlothian. Proposed by H. O. Tarbolton, James A. Arnott and B. N. H. Orphoot.

PALMER: FRANK MORTON, 9 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent: "Highfield," off Ashby Road, Burton-on-Trent. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

RANDLE: GEORGE, 116 High Street, Smethwick; 76 Vicarage Road, Smethwick, Staffs. Proposed by John B. Surman, William T. Benslyn and S. J. Stainton.

SUNDERLAND: AMOS, Education Office, Katharine Street, Croydon: "Friars Gate," Orchard Avenue, Shirley, Croydon. Proposed by J. Edward Still, J. M. Sheppard and Fred. Broadbent.

WATSON: GEORGE PATRICK HOUSTON, F.S.A.Scot. The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland), 27 York Place,

Edinburgh; 5 Morningside Park, Edinburgh. Proposed by Geo. M. Watson, James A. Arnott and John Jerdan.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section 4, Clause IV, c(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

FOLKES: HUGH ERNEST, 34, Hagley Road, Stourbridge; Hagley Grange, near Stourbridge, Worcs. Proposed by A. T. Butler, John B. Surman and William T. Benslyn.

SMITH: THOMAS HENRY, Queen Anne House, 11 The Green, Richmond; 6 Montpelier Row, Twickenham. Proposed by A. Burnett Brown, Herbert J. Axten and Horace C. Fread.

AS ASSOCIATES (14)

BERMAN: MAURICE D., Dip.Arch.Cape Town [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Cape Town. Exempted from Final Examination], 119 Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

BIRKS: THEODOR HERZL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Proposed by John Swarbrick, Francis Jones and J. Hubert Worthington.

COATES: UDOLPHUS AYLMER, B.Arch.Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 55 Ennismore Street, Burnley, Lancs. Proposed by Samuel Taylor, Professor C. H. Reilly and Professor Lionel B. Budden.

FAIRHURST: ROBERT FRANCIS, Dip.Arch.Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 437 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

FLEGG: BRUCE MARTIN, A.A.Diploma [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Sherwood," Glengall Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. R. Leathart and J. Murray Easton.

GIBSON: ALEXANDER GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 34 Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Verner O. Rees and John Grey.

GORDON: HENRY VINCENT [Final], Inglewood, Rickmansworth, Herts. Proposed by H. Percy Gordon, Ernest Bates and John Adams.

GREENAWAY: GEORGE FRANCIS [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Carrigeen, Howth Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin. Proposed by Professor R. M. Butler, Francis Jones and the late J. Theo. Halliday.

MARTINEAU: DENIS [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 42 Catherine Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Verner O. Rees.

MYERSCOUGH-WALKER: HERBERT RAYMOND [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 24 Maida Hill West, W.2. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Verner O. Rees and Louis de Soissons.

PEACE: FRANK NORMAN, Dip.Arch.Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 119 High Street, Guildford, Surrey. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

POPPLETON: WILLIAM CLAUDE [Final], Smithy Brooke, Middlestown, Wakefield. Proposed by Norman Culley, Captain Victor Bain and Harold Thornton.

STOTT: JAMES PETER [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Stansfield Hall, Todmorden. Proposed by the late J. Theo. Halliday, Francis Jones and Dr. Percy S. Worthington.

WILCOCKSON: IAN DOUGLAS [Final], 12 Tennyson Avenue, Chesterfield. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

AS LICENTIATES (11)

- ASH: CAPTAIN ARTHUR STANLEY, 18 Baker Street, W.1: 21 Circus Road Mansions, Circus Road, N.W.8. Proposed by Sydney Clough, Charles Holden and Howard Robertson.
- BELLIS: GWILYM, Denbighshire County Council, Acton Hall, Wrexham; 19 Acton Gardens, Wrexham. Proposed by Francis Jones, Isaac Taylor and John Swarbrick.
- CARR: HERBERT, F.S.I., County Architect, Montgomery County Council, County Offices, Welshpool; Min-y-dre, Salop Road, Welshpool. Applying for nomination by the Council, under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- COX: CAPTAIN HAROLD JAMES, 95 High Street, Camberley, Surrey; Brackenfell, Church Hill, Camberley. Proposed by Austin Durst and Leslie T. Moore and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- HIGUER: ARNOLD A., H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1: 12 Grey Close, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11. Proposed by D. N. Dyke, A. J. Clifford Ewen and Chas. J. Mole.
- MILBURN: EDWIN, 134 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; 203 Norwood Road, S.E.24. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- RUSHWORTH: STEPHEN HUDSON, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office, 26 Ramsden Street, Huddersfield; 20 Bromley Road, Birkley, Huddersfield. Proposed by James Parish and the President and Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- SHUTT: ROBERT PENHORWOOD, 23 Woodville Road, Newport, Mon. Proposed by Chas. F. Ward, T. Alwyn Lloyd and Ernest R. Rolph.
- SMITH: ERNEST LEONARD, Melville Chambers, Sandown, Isle of Wight; East Mount, Sandown. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- WATERHOUSE: BENJAMIN, Architect to Threlfalls Brewery Co., Ltd., Cook Street, Salford; Stand Lodge, Bramhall Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire. Proposed by Jas. R. Adamson and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- WEBB: HENRY FREDERICK, 18 Baker Street, W.1; 16 Cheyne Close, Hendon Central; "End House," Leighton Avenue, Pinner. Proposed by Sydney Clough, Charles Holden and Howard Robertson.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS. R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council on 5 December 1932:—

- BOTT: DORIS MAY, 35 St. Aldates, Oxford.
- BULL: THOMAS ALFRED, 27 Town Moor Avenue, Doncaster.
- DEV: WILLIAM GORDON, "Rothiemay," 22 St. John's Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
- DUCKETT: BASIL GEORGE, 17 Eden Avenue, Lytham, Lancs.
- DUKE: GEORGE CLIFFORD, 15 Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.
- GALE: CHRISTINE ALINE, Huston Lodge, nr. Diss, Suffolk.
- GILLING: MALCOLM GLYNN, Flat 1B, Princes Park Mansions, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- HILL: TREVOR, 10 Bridge Street, Port Talbot, Glam.
- KEIGHLEY: GILBERT ALEXANDER, The High Hall, Steeton-in-Craven, Yorkshire.
- LAWRENCE: GEORGE HASLEHURST, 18, Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh.
- MEADLEY: ALAN RHODES, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.2.
- OUZMAN, ROSCOE HERBERT, 18 Grove Park Gardens, London, W.4.
- RAZA: MOHAMMAD HASHMAT, "Hill View," Vale of Health, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- ROBERTSON: WILLIAM HADYN, c/o Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., Jersey, C.I.
- RONALDSON: PATRICK HENRY DUDGEON, "Glythna," Cairnmuir Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
- SIMPSON: JOHN CHURCHILL, 123 Bellevue Road, Durban, South Africa.

SMYTH: JOHN CAVENDISH, "Wood Leys," Finchfield, Wolverhampton.

WRAGGE: NORMAN OSWALD, 23 Leighton Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

PROBATIONERS

During the month of November 1932 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

- ANDREWS: CHARLES JOHN, 63 Winchester Street, Salisbury.
- AUSTIN: OLIVER JOHN, "Avondale," 207 West Street, Fareham, Hants.
- BAILEY: DUNCAN, 10 Owens Row, Finsbury, E.C.1.
- BRANSON: ANTHONY HUGH CHIMMOS, 13 Sussex Gardens, W.2.
- BROOME: STEWART PENSURST, 3 Red Lane, Hill Cliffe, Warrington.
- BURJO-BEHRAM: KHUSHRO PESTONJEE, 9 Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay, 7, India.
- BURTON: HAROLD ERNEST, 15 Vince Street, Smethwick, Staffs.
- CAMERON: IAN FYTE, 28 Morven Place, Aberdeen.
- COWELL: EDWARD WILLIAM, 60 Park Road, Kettering, Northants.
- CROFTS: CHRISTOPHER JOHN, 3 Walpole Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
- FREESTON: THOMAS ANDREW, "Farway," Lake Road West, Cardiff.
- GALE: CHRISTINE ALINE, Huston Lodge, near Diss, Suffolk.
- GAYTON: JAMES DONALD, 27 Edgefauld Road, Springburn, Glasgow (N).
- GREENSTREET: FRANK DAVID, "Royston," Westbourne Grove, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
- HEATH: DOROTHIE NOELLE, "Rednal," 142 South Knighton Road, Leicester.
- HICKMAN: HOWARD THOMAS, "Hill-Croft," Lubenham Hill, Market Harborough, Leics.
- ILLINGWORTH: WILLIAM DOUGLAS, "Whyte Cot," 4 Nab Lane, Shipley, Yorks.
- KITCHING: PERCY, Brighton House, Soho Street, Shildon, Durham.
- LEWIS: GRAHAM EVERARD, 8 Marine Parade, Penarth.
- LILLIE: ANDREW CHALMERS, 384 Aikenhead Road, Govanhill, Glasgow, S.2.
- LUSTY: RAYMOND CHARLES, 30 The Borough, Farnham, Surrey.
- LYON: GEORGE WILLIAM, "The Bungalow," Landress Lane, Beverley, E. Yorks.
- MCGILL: JOHN GRAY, 131 Bedford Street, Liverpool.
- McSWAN: JOHN, 1 Dechmont Avenue, Lighburn, Cambuslang.
- Ogilvie: GORDON CECIL WENTWORTH, 3 Dellcott Close, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
- PASTAKIA: RUSTOM HORMUSJI, Dhun Buildings, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay, India.
- POWELL: HERBERT JOHN, 29 Cotterell Street, Hereford.
- PRICE: PHILIP ROGER, The Quarry, Fairwater, near Cardiff.
- RAZA: MOHAMMAD HASHMAT, "Hill View," Vale of Health, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- ROBERTSON: WILLIAM HADYN, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Jersey, C.I.
- SCOTT: GILBERT PRESTON, "Ciello," Friar Road, St. Mary Cray, Kent.
- SEWARD: ROBERT JOHN, Y.M.C.A., Auckland, New Zealand.
- SIMPSON: WILLIAM ROBERT, 170 Heaton Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- SMYTH: JOHN CAVENDISH, Wood Leys, Finchfield, Wolverhampton.
- STAZIKER: FRED, 17 Frederick Row, Furthergate, Blackburn.
- THOMSON: WILLIAM FREDERICK, 11 Weymouth Road, Frome, Somerset.
- THURLLOW: ERNEST HERBERT, "Remuera," Solent Road, Drayton, Hants.
- TOMS: RICHARD WILLIAM, 4 Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
- WARRINER: RONALD HARRY, "Rosedene," Southmeads Road, Leicester.
- WHITAKER: EDWARD ANTHONY, 29 Conduit Road, Sheffield.
- WILKINS: RALPH ROLAND, "The Red Cottage," 53 Southborough Road, Bickley, Kent.
- WOOLLEY: HAROLD, 22 Park Lane, Orroll, Bootle, Liverpool.
- YARBURGH-BATESON: RICHARD ARTHUR DE, 4 Aston Road, Ealing, W.5.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1932.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

DE FIGUEIREDO: NESTOR EGYDIO, I.C.A., E.N.B.A., President of the IVth Pan-American Congress of Architects, President of the Central Institute of Architects, Brazil.
 RUSSELL: ERNEST JOHN, President of the American Institute of Architects, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

AS FELLOWS (13)

ASLIN: CHARLES HERBERT [A. 1920], Derby.
 DARTNALL: JAMES AMBROSE, P.A.S.I. [A. 1918].
 McMICHAEL: ALASTAIR MARSHALL, M.A. [A. 1920], Stirling.
 MOSS: DONALD JOHN [A. 1920].
 OGILVIE: ARTHUR GEORGE WRIGHT [A. 1927], Mombasa.
 STABLEFORD: CHARLES HENRY [A. 1921], Shanghai.
 and the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—
 BOAG: ROBERT STEVEN.
 LANG: ALBERT LANCELOT.
 McIVANEY: JOHN LEO.
 REEVES: CHARLES WESTCOTT, F.S.I.
 RUTHERFORD: THOMAS (Dunfermline).
 SYMES: WILLIAM CHARLES.
 TRENT: WILLIAM EDWARD, F.S.I.

AS ASSOCIATES (88)

ALBURY: MISS JESSICA MARY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 ALDRED: DOUGLAS WINSTON [Final], Southport.
 ARMSTRONG: ALFRED GEORGE [Final].
 ASHVELL: BERNARD JOHN [Final].
 ASPINALL: CHARLES EDMUND [Final], Derby.
 BANISTER: HARRY, Dip. Arch., Dip. C.D. (Lvpl.), [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
 BARKER: CECIL FRIDERICK [Final], Hanley.
 BELL: JAMES, B.Sc. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
 BENSON: WALTER GORDON [Final], Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
 BERRIDGE: EDWARD WALTER [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 BERTRAM: (MRS.) ELIZABETH MARY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Oxford.
 BIST: AILWYN MONTAGU, B.Arch.Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination].
 BICKERTON: (MISS) BERYL WAINWRIGHT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 BICKNELL: PETER, B.A. Cambridge [Final].
 BLAIR: WILLIAM, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Burton-on-Trent.
 BLOOMER: HARRY CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Olton, near Birmingham.
 BROADBENT: RICHARD [Final], Horsforth.
 BUCK: EDWARD GERARD, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield) [Final], Sheffield.
 COCK: ROLAND HENRY LIEBREICH [Final], Maidenhead.
 CORNELIUS: (MISS) KATHLEEN ELSA [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Heswall, Cheshire.
 D'ALVINS: HYLTON THEODORE SHIRLEY, Dip.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Colombo.

DAWSON: GRAHAM FORD [Final].
 DAY: COLIN SYDNEY [Final].
 DOW: WILLIAM ERIC [Special Examination], Sunderland.
 EARLEY: JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 EDELESTON: WILFRID EDGAR [Final], Southport.
 EDMONDS: REGINALD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Moseley, Birmingham.
 EVANS: STANLEY MAURICE, P.A.S.I. [Special Examination].
 FAIRWEATHER: JAMES McDONALD [Final], Wallasey.
 FAIRWEATHER: WILLIAM JOHN, B.Sc. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
 FARRELL: JOHN EDMUND [Final], High Wycombe.
 FORSYTH: JOHN MORRIS [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 FORWARD: MAURICE HOWARD, P.A.S.I. [Final], Derby.
 GARDNER-MEDWIN: ROBERT JOSEPH, B.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], St. Asaph, N. Wales.
 GONSAL: HERBERT EMMANUEL, B.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
 GOODSMITH: WALTER M. [Final].
 HANCOCK: SYDNEY CHARLES [Final].
 HARRISON: DONALD DEX, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Gomersal, near Leeds.
 HARRISON: EDWARD JAMES, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Lancaster.
 HARRISON: GERALD HENRY [Final].
 HARTLEY: WILLIAM SUTHERS [Final], Grasscroft, near Oldham.
 HELLBERG: ROLF [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Coventry.
 HERBERT: ANTHONY [Final].
 HERBERT: GEOFFREY BRIAN, B.A. (Cantab.) [Final].
 JUBB: REGINALD HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Blackpool.
 KENNEDY: ROBERT TERENCE [Final], Manchester.
 KENT: ERIC CECIL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 KING: FREDERICK STANLEY [Final], Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 KNIGHTON: PHILIP HAROLD [Final], Aylesbury.
 LEE: JOSEPH WILLIAM [Final], Newton-by-Chester.
 LYNCH: THOMAS JOSEPH [Special Examination].
 McKNIGHT: FREDERICK [Special Examination], Bombay.
 MERCHANT: YAHYA CASSUMJI [Final], Bombay.
 MICKLETHWAITE: DANIEL MARRIOTT, B.A. (Oxon) [Final].
 MIDGLEY: RICHARD [Final], Barnsley.
 MONCRIEFF: HARRY [Final], Folkestone.
 MOORE: KENNETH EWAN [Final].
 MORTER: PHILIP SIDNEY PELHAM, Dip.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
 NORTHOVER: ERNEST CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 PASTAKIA: SHIAWAK COWASJEE [Final], Bombay.
 PEARSON: CHARLES EDWARD [Final], Lancaster.
 PEERMAHOMED: ABDULLA MAHOMED [Final].
 PENBERTHY: ARTHUR JOHN [Final], Sutton Coldfield.
 POTTERTON: GEORGE EDWARD [Final].
 POWELL: ADRIAN EVELYN [Final], Whitchurch, Bristol.
 PULLEN: ROGER KENDALL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Northampton.
 REYNISH: ROY LEWIS [Final], Oxford.

ROSELL: REGINALD ERNEST [Final].
 ROUSE: LYNDON [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Over-Hulton, Bolton.
 SANDERS: FREDERICK JOHN [Final], Dudley.
 SHIRES: GEOFFREY RICHARD, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield) [Final], Doncaster.
 SMITH: ARTHUR CHESTER [Final], Bexley Heath, Kent.
 SMITH: DOUGLAS, B.A. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.
 SMITH: JAMES (JUNR.) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
 STORRY: EDWIN JOHN [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Doncaster.
 SYKES: CHARLES [Final].
 TAYLOR: ALAN RAYMOND [Final], Sydney.
 THOMAS: MARK HARTLAND, M.A. [Final], Bristol.
 THOMAS: RODNEY MEREDITH [Special Examination].
 THOMPSON: BENJAMIN HAROLD [Final].
 TURNOR: CHRISTOPHER REGINALD, B.A., A.A.Dipl. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 WARD: LESLIE BURNETT [Final], Eccles, near Manchester.
 WATSON: WILLIAM IRVING [Final], Barrow-in-Furness.
 WATTS: JOHN FREDERICK MALCOLM [Final].
 WHITE: CLAUDE NEVILLE [Final], Birmingham.
 WHITWORTH: ROBERT [Final], Reading.

WINGATE: MICHAEL MELVILL FENTON [Final].
 WORSNIP: JOHN VICTOR, B.Arch.Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Wallasey.

AS LICENTIATES (23)

ABRAM: MISS JOCELYN FRERE, A.M.T.P.I.
 BREWIN: CECIL JOHN.
 BURTON: JOHN, Leeds.
 FELLOWES: BERNARD EWART VINCENT.
 FISHER: JOHN JAMES, Hull.
 GRAY: WILLIAM GEORGE TOWNSEND, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 HAYCOCK: HARRY, Manchester.
 JOHNSON: THOMAS HENRY, M.T.P.I., Doncaster.
 LANGLEY: FRANK, Buxton.
 LIDDINGTON: JOHN HERBERT, Rugby.
 MACCHLEN: ROBERT, M.C., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 MITCHELL: PHILIP EWART, Winchester.
 NICHOLLS: FREDERICK GEORGE, Portsmouth.
 PRYOR: ERNEST LANGMAN.
 SAUNDERS: CHARLES, Keutering.
 SCOTT: THOMAS GEORGE BIRCHALL.
 SKELTON: LESLIE GEORGE.
 SPILLER: ERNEST WILLIAM.
 UPTON: PERCY WILLIAM, Birmingham.
 WALKER: REGINALD VICTOR.
 WARD: JAMES, Nairobi.
 WHITE: WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Mansfield.
 WINTER: GEORGE WILLIAM, Artas, France.

Notices

THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING

MONDAY, 19 DECEMBER 1932, AT 8 P.M.

The Third General Meeting of the Session 1932-33 will be held on Monday 19 December 1932, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the Second General Meeting held on Monday 5 December 1932; formally to admit members and students attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following paper: "The Work of William Wilkins, R.A.," by Mr. A. Beresford Pite, Hon. M.A.Cantab., Hon. A.R.C.A. [F.].

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The sixth series of informal talks on Architecture to boys and girls will be given at the Royal Institute of British Architects by Mr. E. R. Jarrett, A.R.I.B.A., on Friday 30 December, Monday 2 January, and Wednesday 4 January. The talks will be illustrated by lantern slides and will commence at 3.30 p.m. each day.

Mr. Jarrett has chosen as his subject:—

"HOW LONDON GREW."

- (1) From the beginning to the Norman Conquest.
- (2) From the Conquest to Queen Elizabeth.
- (3) From Elizabeth to the present day.

The lectures are for boys and girls only, but adults will be admitted if accompanied by children. Tickets for any or all of the lectures can be obtained free on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A. Early application is desirable.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to offer four prizes for essays on the series of lectures. The prizes will take the form of books and there will be one each for boys and girls under and over fourteen years of age respectively.

The essays, which must not exceed 600 words, must be sent in to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later

than first post on Monday 23 January. Each essay must be signed by the author, with his or her name, age, address and school. The envelope must be endorsed, "Essay on Christmas Holiday Lectures."

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (c), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A. who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions etc.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS CONFERENCE 1933

The Annual Conference of the R.I.B.A. and Allied and Associated Societies will be held in Cambridge from 21 to 24 June 1933.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A.:—

As Associates

Alfred Duckworth
 Louis Phillippe Furois
 Thomas George
 George Gilbert Irvine
 George Edward Phillips
 James Barrington Wride

As Licentiates

Ralph Simmonds
 William Young

Competitions

ANTWERP: TOWN PLANNING COMPETITION

The Council of La Société Intercommunale de la rive gauche de l'Escaut invite proposals for a scheme for the replanning of the area situated on the bank of the river opposite Antwerp. Proposals submitted will be examined by a Jury consisting of: Dr. H. P. Berlage, The Hague.

Mons. H. Prost, Paris.

Mons. le Baron Horta, Brussels.

Mons. Henry Van de Velde, Brussels.

Mons. P. De Heem, Antwerp.

Mons. G. De Ridder, Antwerp.

Mons. J. de Bruey, Antwerp.

Premiums: 100,000 francs, two of 50,000 francs and four of 25,000 francs.

Last day for sending in proposals: 31 May 1933.

The programme and necessary plans relating to the competition may be obtained on application to the offices of the society, 26 Rue Arenburg, Antwerp. Deposits, 20 francs for the programme and 80 francs for the plans.

STOCKHOLM: TOWN PLANNING COMPETITION

The City of Stockholm, through its town planning board, invites proposals for a town planning scheme to cover the area designated Lower Norrmalm, which occupies a central position in the city. The object of the competition is to secure preliminary proposals for a solution of the town planning problem, which would enable a gradual reconstruction of this district to be carried out, with due regard to the present requirements as to the capacity of the streets and the supply of light and air for the blocks of houses.

Proposals submitted will be examined by a committee consisting of the following:—

Harry Sandberg, Civic Councillor, Stockholm (Chairman).
Dr. Yngve Larsson, Civic Councillor, Stockholm (Vice-Chairman).

Gustaf Ahlbin, Stockholm.

E. G. Asplund, Stockholm.

Carl Bergsten, Stockholm.

Hermann Jansen, Berlin.

Albert Lilienberg, Director of Town Planning, Stockholm.

Professor Ragnar Ostberg (Hon. Corresponding Member R.I.B.A.), Stockholm.

George L. Pepler, London.

Premiums: 20,000 Kr. (approx. £1,000)

15,000 Kr. (approx. £750)

10,000 Kr. (approx. £500)

and further amounts to bring the total prize money up to 60,000 Kr.

Last day for sending in proposals: 1 March 1933.

Last day for questions: 1 August 1932.

COMPETITION FOR CAFÉ AND SHELTER, CANVEY ISLAND

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

NEW TOWN HALL AT PORTSTEWART, CO. LONDONDERRY

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation

with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members should not take part in the competition.

WILLINGTON U.D.C. HOUSING SCHEME

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition, because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

COMPETITION RESULT.

PAISLEY: INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

1. Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne (FF.).

2. Messrs. Watson [F.], Salmon [F.], and Gray [A.], Glasgow.

3. Messrs. Cullen [F.], Lochhead [F.], and Brown, Hamilton.

Members' Column

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ARTHUR H. OUGH [F.] has changed his address to 24 The Strand, Dawlish, Devon.

OFFICE TO LET

ADELPHI, W.C.2. Member has an excellent unfurnished office available from Xmas. £44 0 0 p.a. Box No. 2210, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

FLATS TO LET

SMALL Furnished Service Flat. Large Reception Room, Bedroom and Bath, at 59 George Street, Portman Square, W.1, to Let; 3 guineas weekly. Suit married or two single Institute members. Write A.R.I.B.A., 2 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1.

UNFURNISHED First Floor Mansion Flat at 15, Unwin Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.14, to Let. Reception room, bedroom, well-appointed kitchen with good cupboards, bathroom, etc.; chromium-plated fittings, constant hot water, private gardens, tennis.

No premium. Immediate occupation. Rent: £100 per annum. Apply by telephone: Fulham 2717, or to Box No. 2911, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP

SUBSTANTIAL CAPITAL AVAILABLE for opening as Architect's Assistant, with view to Junior Partnership, in large London practice. Aged 22. Public School education. Five years' experience in office and recognised school. Apply Box No. 3011, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PLAN PRESS FOR SALE

MEMBER has for sale plan press, comprising six deep drawers for double elephant drawings and carrying an eight foot sloping bench top. The piece is framed up in sections to facilitate moving. Price £7 10s. Also two office stools and other useful office furniture, including some antique items, all at less than cost. Apply Box No. 3122, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PRACTICE FOR SALE

OLD-ESTABLISHED West Yorkshire practice for sale. Sole owner wishes to retire for purely personal reasons. Apply Box No. 6122, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Minutes II

SESSION 1932-1933

At the Second General Meeting of the Session, 1932-1933, held on Monday, 5 December 1932, at 8 p.m.

Sir Raymond Unwin, President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 74 Fellows (including 26 members of Council), 67 Associates (including two members of Council), 14 Licentiates, 3 Hon. Associates, and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the First General Meeting held on 7 November 1932 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Professor Gerald Baldwin Brown, elected Honorary Associate 1887. Professor Baldwin Brown was a Fellow of the British Academy, and Hon. Member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was Watson-

Gordon Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh from 1880-1931.

Ludwig Hoffman, Berlin, elected Honorary Corresponding Member 1927.

Maurice Turretini, Geneva, elected Honorary Corresponding Member 1932.

Ernest Henry Abbott, elected Licentiate 1911, transferred to the Fellowship 1925.

William Henry Atkin-Berry, elected Associate 1879, Fellow from 1903 to 1929. Mr. Atkin-Berry was a past member of the Council and the Practice Standing Committee. He was for some years Chairman of the Committee.

Robert Stephen Ayling, elected Associate 1892, Fellow 1901. Mr. Ayling was Godwin Bursar in 1897.

Walter B. Bassett-Smith, transferred to the Fellowship 1925.

George Lennox Beattie, elected Fellow 1906.

Charles James Blomfield, elected Fellow 1901.

Sydney Fritz Evershed, elected Associate 1926, Fellow 1929.

Alfred Herbert Foster, elected Associate 1900, Fellow 1927.

John George Gibbins, elected Fellow 1888.

Ernest John Gosling, elected Fellow 1905.

James Theodore Halliday, elected Associate 1907, Fellow 1929.

Mr. Halliday was Ashpitel Prizeman in 1906. He was President of the Manchester Society of Architects from 1920 to 1931 and represented the Society on the R.I.B.A. Council for that period. He was also a Vice-Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference from 1931 until his death.

Harry Hutt, elected Associate 1895, Fellow 1923. Mr. Hutt was a Past President of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association and represented the Association on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1920-1931. He was also a member of the Science Standing Committee from 1929 until his decease.

William Thorpe Jones, elected Fellow 1906. Mr. Jones was a Past President of the Northern Architectural Association, and represented the Association on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1923 to 1925.

William Kaye-Parry, elected Fellow 1899. Mr. Kaye-Parry was a Past President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1917 to 1919.

Sir Mervyn Edmund Macartney, Fellow from 1889 to 1891 and re-elected in 1906. Sir Mervyn Macartney was a Member of the R.I.B.A. Council from 1908 to 1910. He was Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral from 1906 to 1931.

Robert John McBeath, transferred to the Fellowship 1925.

Professor Edward Schroder Prior, Fellow 1906 to 1922. Professor Prior was the late Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, having been appointed in 1912.

Andrew Robertson, elected Associate 1893, Fellow 1923.

John Robert Sutton, Fellow from 1907 to 1923 and from 1930.

Douglas George Tanner, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1929.

Arthur Frederick Usher, elected Fellow 1907.

Frederick William Wade, elected Associate 1907, Fellow 1930.

Frederick William Roberts, elected Fellow 1906, transferred to Retired Fellowship 1931.

Percy Leslie Waterhouse, elected Associate 1893, Fellow 1909, transferred to Retired Fellowship 1923.

Arthur Aspland, elected Associate 1929.

Eugene Edward Beaumont, elected Associate 1922.

Thomas Handy Bishop, elected Associate 1894.

Miss Bessie Ada Charles, elected Associate 1900. Miss Bessie Charles and her sister, Miss E. M. Charles, were the first two women members of the R.I.B.A.

John Laurance Fern, elected Associate 1921.

Neil MacLeod, elected Associate 1932.

William Edward Potts, elected Associate 1888.

George Nicholas Beattie, elected Licentiate 1911.

Ernest Vale Collier, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

Arthur Stanley Cox, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

Stanley Empsall, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

James Pate Henry, elected Licentiate 1931.

Robert Alexander Jack, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

James V. Johnston, elected Licentiate 1911.

John Edwin Roper, elected Licentiate 1911.

Frank Rudkin, transferred to Licentiateship 1925, Retired Licentiateship 1932.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be

entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

P. F. Warren [F.]

C. J. Bartlett [A.]

J. Kenneth Hicks [A.]

Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.] read a Paper on "The R.I.B.A. New Premises Competition," and on the motion of Sir Banister Fletcher, M.Arch., F.S.A., F.S.I., Past-President [F.], seconded by Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. [F.], and supported by Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E. [F.], a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Atkinson by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The President presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma to Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A. [F.], and Mr. C. Lovett Gill [F.] for their building, St. Margaret's House, 19-23 Wells Street, W.1. Professor Richardson and Mr. Lovett Gill expressed their thanks. Mr. Harold Sanderson, of Messrs. Arthur Sanderson and Sons, owners of the building, and Mr. Sidney Gluckstein, representing the contractors, also spoke.

The proceedings closed at 9.45 p.m.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME

(for property in Great Britain only).

Further Privileges now Available.

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66½ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

N.B.—Legal costs and survey fees, and, in certain cases, the amount of the first quarter's premium payment will be advanced in addition to the normal loan.

RATE OF INTEREST.

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross.

" " in excess of " 5½ " "

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—Since 1928, over £50,000 has been loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £600 has been handed to the Benevolent Society.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

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